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20 March 1984

# East Europe Report

ECONOMIC AND INDUSTRIAL AFFAIRS

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20 March 1984

## EAST EUROPE REPORT

### ECONOMIC AND INDUSTRIAL AFFAIRS

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## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### BRIEFS

GDR-USSR COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY COOPERATION--Contracts on mutual delivery of electronic data processing equipment totaling 268 million rubles were signed in Moscow on 8 February between Robotron Export-Import and Elektronorgtechnika. The agreement provides for the delivery of 76 EC 1055-m computers to the USSR and 12 EC 1035 computers to the GDR before the end of this year. At the same time, a long-term contract was concluded, according to which a computer-controlled system produced by the Robotron combine will be put into use in the credit and finance area of the USSR for the first time. Juri Kislenko, general director of Elektronorgtechnika, emphasized that the agreements will contribute to a significant increase in productivity in the national economies of both countries. He stressed that cooperation is developing successfully in this area as well so that the attempts by the U.S. administration to hinder the use of electronic technology in socialist countries are doomed to failure. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9 Feb 84 p 2]

CSO: 2300/293

ADAMEC VIEWS PRESENT, FUTURE OF ECONOMIC PLANS

Prague TVORBA in Czech No 50, 14 Dec 83 pp 3, 5

[Interview with Ladislav Adamec, CPCZ Central Committee member, CSR deputy premier, by Korinek: "A Guaranty To Fulfill Today's and Tomorrow's Tasks"]

[Text] We are separated from the end of the third year of the Seventh 5-Year Plan by only a few days. We look back at the past and think not only about the accomplished results and social contributions of implemented tasks, but also about problems we have not yet been able to meet.

Clarification of the character of present demands and broader connections in the period we are going through was the subject of a TVORBA discussion with Comrade Ladislav Adamec, CPCZ Central Committee member and SCR deputy premier.

[Question] Where, in your opinion, Comrade Deputy Premier, lies the increase in demand for performed work in the present developmental period?

[Answer] First, the basic and determining fact has to be stated: As was repeatedly pointed out at the ninth session of the CPCZ Central Committee, the increase in this demand is not part of a general or invented set of tasks, but an essential prerequisite for a consistent securing of the stipulated program of economic and social development, set up by the 16th CPCZ Congress.

There has been much analysis and publicity about the initial plans of the 1980's and about the obstacles that presumably hindered their implementation. We have to give up many ideas from the past, struggle for a better knowledge and an all-round utilization of our own resources, and face discrimination and sharp competition in capitalist markets. At the same time an intensification in cooperation within the framework of the CEMA countries took place, and that is extraordinarily valuable.

The results achieved are not small. Preliminary information shows that this year has brought an undisputed progress in the decisive directions of economic activity. This statement, of course, must not lead to a frivolous overestimation of success, to a carefree attitude, or even to suppression of activity.

After all, the resolution of the ninth session of the party's Central Committee about the present economic situation shows clearly how to proceed and on what to concentrate our attention.

One has to see, and especially understand, that enforcing high standards complies with the entrusted mission only when applied systematically and in its all complexity and when it touches on every sector and area of the life of society.

[Question] To put this principle into practice is probably not so easy. Can you mention any experiences?

[Answer] Let us take this example. We know what a serious influence foreign trade has on the national income. Who would deny this general principle? Yet, its application generates numerous conflicts--from the accurate determination of demands on production and assortment in goods, through the well thought out, long-term based commercial work, perhaps to careful implementation of specific tasks in individual work sites.

In other words, literally hundreds of thousands of workers are entering this process with a varying degree of responsibility and with multiform possibilities of affecting the value of the end effect. Therefore, the skill of providing an unambiguous, comprehensive and controllable specification of claims, which, without exaggeration, face every individual, is singularly important.

I regard this principle both as an integral part of economic management and as a guiding principle of political-organizational and educational work. It is my opinion that we should also project more strongly into practice the already indicated idea of dynamics of present and future requirements. Nowhere can we be satisfied with what has proved itself in the past, with what we can manage without a great effort, because precisely from such roots grow mediocrity and backwardness. By this I mean not only products and technological advancements but possibly also the methods of management activity.

[Question] What kind of conditions must we create to bring to life the intentions you mention?

[Answer] It would be purposeless and unrealistic to specify all of them. I would like to mention at least some which, in my opinion, need special care. Extraordinary emphasis must be put on thorough familiarity with the situation. From the point of view of activity and entrusted jurisdiction, this of course concerns both the central organs and the whole enterprise sphere.

We can hardly complain about a lack of information or knowledge. What is often lacking is the ability and sometimes also the courage to use information and knowledge properly, to concentrate on the most important ones and at the same time to appreciate fully the responsibility of individual managing organs. By this I mean primarily those cases where delicate problems are not solved energetically but are, as we say, shifted "from the bottom up" and "from the top down." When these rules are violated, even the best view as to what has to be done is a mere document about unexploited possibilities.

In short, the systematically acquired knowledge must serve the improvement of the present conditions. It must contribute to improvement of quality and the economy in general, and to raising the technical-economic standards of manufactured goods. One more stimulus can be found here. I share the opinion that sometimes we adopt too many resolutions. Consequences of this condition are evident. The room is substantially limited for their content, as it is said, to pass into blood, and become elaborated and controlled--in short, become a basis for activity.

Nor can we ignore the fact that in some places the so-called updated conclusion is preferred. In this case one forgets that no progress is possible without revealing the causes of disorders, without courageously overcoming difficulties, and without properly examining why in certain areas the expected results have not been achieved. Conciliation, frivolity, or effort to avoid conflicts at any price must be rejected energetically. In this respect, too, we will no doubt meet with full understanding of the workers.

[Question] What role do you attribute to goal-conscious formation of a creative atmosphere?

[Answer] Where there is real understanding of initiative, where no obstacles arise from bureaucratic rigidity, where inventors, innovators, imaginative technicians, and constructors are not hampered by indifference and lack of interest, where the phenomena of envy, mistrust, and selfishness are opposed--in such places ties within working collectives can be strengthened and the economic position of the enterprise can be made firmer. We must not underestimate this experience.

I want to mention briefly the care with which we must approach the preparation of the people for the fulfillment of future tasks. Here I have in mind the system of school education, enterprise training and a non-formal transfer of skills to the next generation. Here the various seminars, technical-economic conferences, activities, production consultations, etc. are also included. We must always ask ourselves the question what this effort brings, what it changes and how it is valued in life. Realistic views must prevail here, and it is desirable to concentrate on them. The most convincing calculations, facts or percentages in fact represent only one of the facets of multiform criteria. Perhaps I need not add that appreciation of applied knowledge, which accelerates our progress, should become an absolute matter-of-course. In a purposeful directing of all aspects of this activity rests one of the guarantees that drudgery and unnecessarily strenuous and tedious toil will be reduced, and that education, professional skill, and dexterity of the workers will be fully rewarded.

I think that numerous materials which originated on the basis of the elaboration of conclusions at the eighth session of the CPCZ Central Committee present a practical attitude and incentive instructions for action also in this direction. I am speaking about those which, on the basis of an in-depth knowledge of economic trends in the world, with an informed analytical view of a better utilization of scientific technical progress and all domestic resources, come with new ideas for the next period and also for the long-term perspective.

My reply would not be complete if I did not pause for one more question: the question of stimulation. High demands in a complex form require social, moral and material support. Those who deliver more to the account of common results must receive preferential treatment. We have not yet managed to differentiate successfully between individuals and collectives. Many officials like to submit to egalitarianism because it is easier for them. However, it is easy to prove that timidity, feet shuffling, empty interpretation of party's certain directives by some leading economic personnel not only cause difficulties and breed justified criticism today, but inevitably will lead to indifference and decrease in initiatives much desired for the future.

[Question] Is there then a change involved in approaches for securing the next tasks?

[Answer] Yes. Especially in this context it is necessary to emphasize that the party organs and organizations take the greatest credit for the fact that in certain directions we are succeeding in the intensification of working and active relations for securing the set goals. Also from my own personal experience I can confirm that actions of communists, aimed at the actual fulfillment of tasks originating in the congress line, have distinguished themselves by being high-principled and matter-of-fact, by unifying the procedures in the development of main areas and by goal-conscious content of their resolutions. Through their distinction and practical results they provide directions toward and accelerate the fulfillment of requirements for building a developed socialist society.

It is also true that in the sphere of political work regrettably here and there they cling to an obsolete content and to methods long overcome. How can we, for instance, ignore the surviving paperwork formalism, the breaking of norms of socialist morality? How can we reconcile ourselves to the fact that for certain individuals activity is natural while for others it is a burden? I suppose that these questions are directly connected with the approaches analyzed here. Indeed, the conclusions of the party's ninth session obligate us not to put up with abuses, to reveal their causes and to adopt immediate provisions for correction where results are inconsistent with created possibilities.

Certainly, real facts cannot be simplified, we cannot present a wish as reality. Problems exist, the solving of which is for now beyond our strength, nor can we always estimate the effect of certain influences ahead of time, but we should never tolerate cunning to pose as objective difficulties, incompetency, aversion of fear of a sound risk to hide behind verbosity and the so-called searching for reasons.

Here very clearly come to the front the mission of both, the central organs and of the enterprises, plants and every workplace.

It does not suffice to agree on the necessity to heighten efforts in developing effectiveness and come up with specific suggestions. We must also see to it that we prudently and convincingly abide by the principal guidelines defined by the party congress, avoiding compromises and making our words square with our actions.



There are plenty of examples which show that the economy is not aligned with practical experience, that quality is lagging and that efforts for stronger discipline fizzle out as soon as they meet with resistance. Moreover, although this does not make much difference, a tendency is there to insist on economizing at any price and under all circumstances, even though its final effect defeats its own purpose. We certainly are against wastefulness, against inconsiderate handling or irreplaceable resources, but we must prevent a falsely comprehended frugality that leads to half-hearted or slapdash work and generates more damage than benefit.

[Question] In each part of this effort the political-educational and organizational work has indisputably its firm place. Where do you see the center of gravity in its present orientation?

[Answer] In winning people over, in informing and convincing them. This key duty cannot be replaced by any number of meetings, get-togethers, consultations, or influence of press, radio and television. True, the mission of these factors is significant and cannot be delegated, but they in themselves are not sufficient. Our activity must first be tied closely with a systematic development of personal contact with workers. Nothing can replace it. We cannot rely on chances, traditions, or continuity. We should not succumb to moods, hastiness, or improvisations, nor neglect the necessity of an all-round formation of a socialist personality. This we have to keep in mind when we attend to the effectiveness of educational influence on workplaces and homes, when we come as officials to the families with propaganda.

There is no doubt that such activity requires thorough preparation and perfect argumentation. Such activity demands frankness, sincerity, and sensitivity from each individual. The necessity for a well thought-out clarification of connections in the present situation arises first from factors that influence the domestic political scene. It also arises from an extraordinarily complicated and dangerous development of international events. These experiences, too, underline again the topical validity of thoughts expressed at the 15th session of the party's Central Committee in 1980.

The implementation of the program goals of the coming period demands that we apply various directions to education, that we apply special care, without underestimating other sectors, to technical knowledge and to upbringing of youth. This effort will to a substantial extent share in the decisions about enforcing progress in main areas. Here it would be a mistake to rely on one-time actions, to succumb, for instance, to the assumption that an active attitude toward the needs of society is a kind of natural result of the mere securing of accepted tasks. Let us keep in mind that without a patient activity of unions and the Socialist Youth Union, and without a carefully considered widening of workers' participation in management, the intended goal will not be reached.

[Question] From what you have stated follows that the success of our activity depends on how we will manage to force the new demands for thinking, acting, and decisionmaking into the labor system. What must we do for this orientation to project itself into everyday practice?

[Answer] In my judgment, first of all it is necessary to remove energetically obsolete customs and get rid of superficialities and carelessness. Still, sorry to say, it is no exception that harmful phenomena are diagnosed, discussed but we do not always arrive at an unambiguous, controllable solution. I want to remind you of one more rule, even though I know that its observance is also often discussed: Shortcomings do not originate outside of us, they have their concrete causes, their carriers. To shuffle one's feet around them, to merely acknowledge their existence is unacceptable and harmful to the people's trust in our designs.

I have no intention of presenting a complete list of necessary prerequisites. I only want to underscore the basic idea that without a carefully considered elaboration of what has proved itself, without a goal-conscious and energetic pushing through of new elements leading toward higher effectiveness and quality, we will not advance.

Generally applicable prescriptions clearly do not exist. But we can get support from the huge experience, knowledge and skill of people, from the tested rules of the socialist organization of labor--which without doubt is a reliable foundation on which we can build everywhere.

[Question] Allow me, Comrade Deputy Premier, a closing question: In what do you see guarantees that we will fully meet with demands of the next period?

[Answer] The most important guaranty of the complex implementation of the program for the future years are consciousness, initiative and activity of workers as an expression of trust in the policy of our party, in the strength of the socialist community, in the alliance with the Soviet Union. Out of that also grows a real picture of future development and of the ability to accomplish assigned tasks.

[Interviewer] Thank you for the discussion.

12392

CSO: 2400/202

ECONOMIST REACTS TO HEGEDUS ATTACK ON LARGE ENTERPRISES

Budapest ZABADSAG in Hungarian 18 Feb 84 p 7

[Article by Istvan Foldes, member of the Economic Working Group under the Central Committee: "Obstacles or Scapegoats?"]

[Text] Three years ago a book appeared (Erzsébet Szalai, "Stressed Enterprise--Investment--Interest," Academy Publishers, 1981) which, on the basis of scientific studies, made noteworthy observations about the role of the large enterprises and their influence in the first half of the 1970's. Now, in the debate column of this year's first issue of KOZGAZDASAGI SZEMLE, we can read an article (Andras Hegedus, "Large Enterprise and Socialism") which expresses, in connection with this book, not the scientific but rather the political opinion of the author on this theme.

I do not want to deal with the ideas raised in the book on this occasion. (In any case, the author of the book tries to adhere to the strict norms of scientific publications, and faithful to the scientific moral does not claim that she succeeded in proving empirically her every conclusion.) The article of Andras Hegedus, although it appears in a scientific journal, can be regarded only as a pretext for the author to give publicity to his views, which go well beyond the conclusions of the book.

But let us look at the article, or rather the indictment, which puts the large enterprise leaders in the seat of the accused. What does the author of the article say? Here are a few excerpts:

"Their first easily perceived step (--he is talking about the leaders of the large enterprises--I F) unfolded following the government program of 1953, and the direction of their attack was against the regrouping of investments carried out for economic policy reasons. But no one questioned the operating principles--the system of plan directives, producer prices generated on the basis of production costs, etc." (Let me add that according to my best recollection the author did not either; he was then first deputy premier of the Council of Ministers.) But let us continue: "The majority of the large enterprise leaders--independent of their individual outlook--were



anti-reform for structural reasons." Or later: "But the leaders of the large enterprises (no longer only the majority of them--I F) are not only anti-reform but now are obstacles to achieving timely economic policy goals, as a consequence of their particular interests." And further: "In Hungary also the large enterprise leaders are burdened with a collective responsibility for the great indebtedness of the country...." And elsewhere: "The leaders of the large enterprises...can exert very significant influence on economic policy personally, not least of all because they have significant personal power and can dispose of sums of money without supervision."

But it is not only the leaders of the large enterprises who sit in the seat of the accused. In the quality of accomplices we find there also the branch ministries, the various party organs, even the pure-blooded large factory workers. The branch ministries, because they greatly increased "the effectiveness of the anti-reformism of the large industry leaders." According to the logic of the author the party organs--the apparatus of the Central Committee just as such as the county, Budapest and city party committees--are middlemen for the large enterprise interests, it is through them that they realize their backward influence, and not only "in the anti-reform current of the early 1970's, when they began to dictate the economic-moral norms, they continue to play this role, even though the anti-reform order fell."

As for the old large factory workers--in the opinion of Hegedus--"the majority of them enjoy various privileges which compensate to a certain extent for the relatively low large factory earnings." Indeed, they are the accomplices of the large enterprise leaders, for: "Usually these workers identify to a large extent with the factory, with the large plant, their faithfulness to it and their efforts to preserve their privileges alike are significant motives for tying them to their place of work and for their own unique conservatism."

Every false charge is dangerous if it contains certain elements of truth as well. So it is necessary to analyze the charges of the author.

Let us not talk here about the ancient past--about 1953 and the years which followed--I think the author will not be offended on that account. Let us stick with the period following 1968.

It is true that the indubitably positive balance of the first 5 years proved the correctness of the basic principles and made it difficult for the opponents of them to launch a frontal attack against the new system of economic guidance. But the contradictions which came to the surface, the difficult situation of the large enterprises--including a few of the largest--and the unchallenged lag in the earnings of large factory workers served as a basis for influencing opinion against the reform and for taking a few measures which did not conform with the economic guidance. The large factories which had gotten into trouble

got a lifejacket without, however, having any severe consequences coupled with it. And this preserved for years the backward product structure and led to the development of that economic policy course which, after the oil price explosion which took place at the end of 1973, suggested, virtually as a natural reflex, a further increase in supports, preserving the hothouse status of the large enterprises.

All this is already evident and Andras Hegedus did not have to discover it; even the party leaders talked about it (for example, Ferenc Havasi at the end of 1977, on the tenth anniversary of the reform). It is undeniable that the leaders of a few of the large enterprises which had gotten into trouble had a role in bringing the reform process to a halt. But we can hardly wonder at that--at most we might wonder at the fact that the author of the article, the sociologist Andras Hegedus, should be amazed at it. We might agree much more with the opinion of Terez Laky (to quote from page 38 of the book of Erzsebet Szalai):

"...the enterprises naturally do everything for the realization of their interests--the opposite would be surprising. We can state with assurance that today the leading guard is the best depositary of the development of the enterprise, for it can be as important to no one as to them....They carry out indefatigable actions for investments, for the enterprise and for the realization of their elementary interests intertwined with it, doggedly, starting anew from stalemates, with diplomacy and maneuver, seeking allies and making compromises."

Hegedus considers natural the formation of the "agriculture lobby," but not that this team--as he writes--"became the victim" of the anti-reform campaign. The measures afflicting agriculture and the peasantry--and declaring anathema the use of the word "food economy" was only a reflection of this--caused no little economic and political damage and personal injury--and not only in agriculture.

But if Hegedus considers the operations of this "lobby" to be natural and positive then why--I ask--does he protest at the fact that industry and the large enterprises also have common interests and that there are spokesmen for them? Hegedus, as a sociologist, surely knows very well that there are various strata and groups in a socialist society and the immediate interests of these deviate in this or that. These deviating interests with representation also; indeed, we strive to have them manifested institutionally as well, for example via their interest representation organs. Nor is it the unique characteristic of a bourgeois democracy that interests have an effect on the state apparatus. This is true even if the socialist state is not the representative of some privileged stratum, as the bourgeois state is, but rather of one stratum but represents all classes and strata of society, the cause of society as a whole, of the nation. This fundamental truth does not rule out that various interests have an effect on the organs of the party also. It is primarily the task and responsibility of the party to synthesize these, and this--as was proven in the years

in question--is finally accomplished with the guidance of the party, even if not always without shocks or even pain. And the party organs condemned by Hegedus were acting in the interest of just this.

The problem at the beginning of the 1970's was caused not simply by the fact that the troubled enterprises and their leaders demanded everything in order to get out of the bind; this was a natural reflex. The temporary success of this attempt caused the economy to come to a halt, but the large enterprise leaders were not the causes of this, simply and generally.

A detailed analysis of the causes goes beyond the frameworks of this article. Objective factors played a part, for example the fact that the country needed the foreign exchange deriving from less economical export too--especially after 1973, but even today as well. But obviously some leaders who stuck to the old guidance style also had a role in this mistaken reaction, those who felt that their power and influence were being substantially reduced in the new guidance system. And then there were leaders who, although sympathetic with the reform, were afraid that they might not be able to hold on amidst the new circumstances. Some of these, of course, found their place after a longer or shorter time and became active believers in our guidance system; but others supported it only half-heartedly and noted it with relief when the tightening of the economic environment temporarily relaxed.

And the extent to which it is not right to generalize is proven by the fact that not only the successes of the 1968-1972 period but also the achievements of recent years are inseparable from that by no means small camp of large enterprise leaders who from the beginning, or joining later, adopted the reform as their own as a program giving the green light to their inspiring, creating initiatives and undertakings and developed the activities of their enterprises accordingly. The earlier anxieties have disappeared in a broad circle, or rather many of the leaders not meeting the present leadership requirements have gone to other assignments or have retired. Our system of economic guidance is already a natural way of life for the great majority of the present large enterprise leaders and the further development of it is a demand urged by many of them. But it cannot be denied that even today there are leaders who cannot keep pace with the age and who to no small degree have a finger in the relatively slow modernization of the product structure and in the obsolete nature of the internal guidance system of many enterprises. Of course such people are afraid of a further development of the reform. At the same time it is also true that some concrete steps of economic guidance may make insecure or at least dishearten the believers in the reform and encourage its enemies.

In the meantime not only have the priorities of economic policy changed but in a close unity with this the organizational emphasis has changed also. Let us note in this connection the stands taken by two congresses

of the party. In the resolution of the 11th congress (1975) we can still read this: "We must strive to see that the economic regulator system accommodates more effectively the conditions of the various areas. We must improve the management conditions of the large industrial enterprises and increase the responsibility of their leaders in a better utilization of equipment of great value." The 12th congress (1980) formulated the task thus in this regard: "Economic regulation and the interest system should aid primarily the swift development of enterprises and cooperatives which are working efficiently and should stimulate them to make better use of their possibilities and reserves and to produce more profitably."

The latter basic position is also reflected in the fact that since 1979--even despite the difficult external conditions--a number of measures have been taken in accordance with the 1966 conception of reform. Let us only think of the creation of a uniform Ministry of Industry, or for example of the creation of various forms of small undertakings, including work groups within the large enterprises. The "half-time" session of the Central Committee last spring gave the green light to a further development of our economic guidance system too. Since then comprehensive work has been done under the leadership of the party the results of which will be put before the leading organs of the party and government this year.

Our economy--we hope--is recovering from the serious balance problems of a few years ago. The leaders and workers of the large enterprises have had a lion's share in this. But we cannot be satisfied with their performance either, for the requirements are growing more quickly than their performance. But a general condemnation of the large enterprises and their leaders, independent of time and space, proclaiming them the scapegoats for all the troubles, really hurts those leaders--and they are the majority--who are trying so hard, not sparing their health.

And what should we say about the proposals of Andras Hegedus? With some of them he is knocking at open gates. He calls for the decentralization of the large enterprises; much has been done in this matter already, and the process has not ended. (It should be noted, however, that in a number of areas the large enterprise form is a basic condition for competitiveness throughout the world.) He writes that there might be a need for new types of supervisory committees. A number of them have been formed in accordance with the decree dealing with this. The author wants greater democracy in the selection of leaders, although, as he writes: "In the long run also developing the personal composition of the leadership will be a state task in the case of large enterprises in societies of the eastern European types." (Sic!--I F) Our efforts--the competition system, appointment for a time limit, the election of leaders in a broad sphere--go beyond the proposals of Hegedus.

But according to Hegedus all this "has not prevented the ripening and ever more threatening economic and political crisis, it has only postponed it."

I do not accept the presentations of the author, which are not only pessimistic but untrue. I am strengthened in my opinion by the "half-time" position taken by the Central Committee, which sets forth: "The Central Committee considers necessary a perfection and further development of the economic guidance system. Adhering to the proven basic principles and taking into consideration the practical experiences of 15 years, we must develop the economic mechanism in such a way that it will serve as simultaneously as a more effective solution to the tasks deriving from an intensive economy and from the changes in the world economy." And although there is and will be resistance, it is the resolute intention of the party not to let itself be turned from this path, neither by the opponents of the reform nor by the overbidders who appear in the toga of its defenders.

8984

CSO: 2500/232



## DETAILS FURNISHED ON JUNE LIVESTOCK INVENTORY

Warsaw PRZEGLAD HODOWLANY in Polish No 11, Nov 83 pp 2-6

[Article by Marianna Wilk of GUS (Main Statistical Office): "Results of the June 1983 Agricultural Census"]

[Text] This year's June agricultural census of private farming was carried out 2 weeks earlier than in previous years and determined the status on 15 June rather than 30 June.

The results of the census together with the data reported on socialized farms provided information on the agricultural use of land and the status of the livestock population in June 1983.

## Agricultural Use of Land

The area of arable land, declining every year as a result of turning arable land to nonagricultural use, also underwent further decline in 1983. In comparison with the data for 1982, the decline in the area of arable land amounted to 12,8000 hectares, i.e. 0.1%, which was similar to the 1982 versus the 1981 status (18.2000 hectares, 0.1%). In comparison with the average area of arable land excluded from agricultural use in the 1970's, this decline was over four times smaller.

The halting of the onesided process of land transference from private farms to the socialized economy initiated in 1980, and the continuing trend toward retaining arable land in private farms (by assuming land from the PFZ [State Land Fund], and transferring land in exchange for a retirement or other pension, not to the state but to an heir) led to changes in the sectoral structure of land use. Mainly as the result of increased transference of land to the PFZ by socialized farms and a limitation on taking land for permanent use from the PFZ by them, the area of arable land in this sector, in comparison with 1982, declined by 81,000 hectares, i.e. 1.8%: by 26,000 hectares in the PGR [State Farms], by 25,000 hectares in production cooperatives, and by 15,000 hectares in farming circles. In the private sector, on the other hand, as a result of the continued onesided transference of land from the PFZ to private farms, the area of arable land in the current year increased in relation to 1982 by about 68,000 hectares, i.e., 0.5%.

As the result of the changes observed in intersectoral land turnovers in comparison with the 1970's, the participation of the socialized sector in agricultural land management has diminished: from 25.5% in 1980 to 23.8% in the current year on behalf of an increased participation of the non-socialized economy from 74.5% to 76.2% (Table 1).

With the general area of arable land reduced in relation to 1982 by about 17,000 hectares, the following changes have been observed in the sowing of particular plants:

- the area of grain crops in comparison with the past year increased by 12,000 hectares (about 0.1%) and amounted to 8,090,000 hectares; among these, the area of 4 crops (excluding grain mixtures, buckwheat and millet) totalled 7,126,000 hectares, i.e. 74,000 hectares (about 1.1%) more than 1982. It is estimated that even with anticipated yields minimally lower than last year, this will assure a grain harvest greater than last year;
- the area of potato cultivation amounted to 2,220,000 hectares and was larger than last year's by 42,000 hectares, i.e. by 1.9%; in comparison with the average area of potato cultivation in the years 1976-1980, this year's acreage is lower by 189,000 hectares, which will have its impact on the current year's harvest;
- the area of sugar beet cultivation in the current year amounts to 486,000 hectares and is smaller than in 1982 by about 7,000 hectares, i.e., 1.3%.

#### The Livestock Population

The positive symptoms in production-market factors and conditions for the development of livestock breeding, as well as the signaled overcoming of negative trends (a decline in the prices of fodder influencing the improvement in the profitability of animal production, an increase in the prices of animals in free market trade, the halting of the trend toward selling out or limiting the herd of mother sows--all increased in 1982) which have been observed since the spring of 1982, have yet not been reflected in the results of the June 1983 census. With regard to the livestock population, this census shows a decline even greater than anticipated in the size of the herd, considering the negative trends in animal breeding in 1982 and the consequences of the drastically reduced basic mother herd.

In the assumptions of the plan for 1983 it was anticipated that in June the livestock population ought to amount to 11.9 million head and the number of hogs--16.5 million head. The results of the June census show:

- 11.3 million cattle (5.7% below the plan assumptions)
- 15.6 million hogs (5.6% less than planned)

In comparison with the June 1982 census data, the number of cattle in June of the current year declined by 0.6 million (5.4%), and the number of hogs by 3.9 million, i.e. 20%. Together with the simultaneous increase in the sheep population (from 3.9 million in 1982 to 4.1 million in 1983, i.e. 5%) and decline in the number of horses (from 1.7 million to 1.6 million), the general size of the livestock herd (cattle, hogs, sheep and horses jointly, counting the adult animals), amounted to the size of the herd from the end of the 1960's and the beginning of the 1970's in June of this year. Such

profound negative changes in the livestock population (particularly hogs) are the result of the farmers' adjustment of the herd size to the factors conditioning animal breeding such as: individual supplies of potatoes and grain in relation to the limits of supplying agriculture in commercial protein food; the ratio of the inner prices of animal products procurement to the prices of fodder determining the profitability of animal production; and the ratio of the fodder products market to the financial effects of processing them into goods of animal derivation. Drastically low potato harvests in 1980 and 1982 together with decreased supplies of commercial protein food to farmers and the divergence of price ratios determined the development of animal breeding in Poland (Table 2).

The decline in the livestock population affected both private and socialized economies. In the case of cattle, the herd of the private sector showed greater stability (the number of cows in particular changed only to a minor degree). In the case of hogs, there was a deep decline in their number in the private sector--to 11.2 million head, i.e., to the level of the first half of the 1960's (6.8 % million head fewer in relation to the highest level achieved in 1974). In the socialized economy changes took place which lowered the hog population to 4.4 million head, i.e., to the 1975 level (Table 3).

Analyzing the results of the June census, one can notice that only some small positive changes in the sow population testify to the gradual process of rebuilding the hog population, signaled earlier and initiated in the spring of 1983.

The number of sows, as a result of halting procurement sales in the spring of the current year and a partial increase in the number of coverings caused by the increase in the free market prices of piglets, showed in June of the current year a much smaller decline than that seen by the end of the first quarter of the current year. The decline in the sow population in comparison with the numbers in the respective periods of last year decreased from 24% in April of this year to 18% in June; the number of sows in farrow declined from 16% to 6%.

In comparison with the results of the June 1982 census, the presence of sows in the overall pig herd has also increased, from 10.1% to 10.4%. It ought to be mentioned that in the years of favorable developmental trends in pig breeding, the presence of sows in the herd increased to about 11%.

Despite these already noticeable positive changes, the absolute size of the sow herd (1.6 million head) is very low and remains on the level of the maternal herd in the 1960's. In those years, with the sow population at 1.6-1.7 million, the population of hogs in general was between 13-14 million. The present, drastically reduced basic herd of sows can secure reproduction at a similar level. Thus, in order to create potential possibilities for rebuilding the sow population, we must first of all increase the sow herd. Should there be no visible increase in the maternal sow population, the overall size of the hog herd may undergo further reduction. This is evidenced by the atypical structure of the hog herd in June of the current year. In this structure one can notice a high (until now unobserved) percentage of the



oldest group, i.e., porkers, and 6-month and older bacon hogs, amounting to 27% in relation to the average of 20-23% in the years 1975-1982 and about 18% before 1975.

The June population of adult pigs (0.3 million head, i.e. 8.4% more than in 1982) is the final product of farmers' production activities in 1981 and a natural consequence of the reclassification of younger groups within the earlier, controlled turnover of the herd. The size of the porker population was determined, to a certain degree, by increased procurement prices of agricultural products, also announced earlier and implemented on 1 July of this year. This included slaughter pigs and resulted in the retention of pigs in farms despite their procurement weight in anticipation of higher prices. It was confirmed by the course of the procurement, which in the first days of July of the current year amounted to the average of about 10,000 tons daily as opposed to the average of about 4,000 tons a day in June of 1983. Moreover, the pigs supplied for procurement in the first days of July 1983 were on the average 8 kilograms heavier than those procured in June 1983 and about 10 kilograms heavier than pigs procured in the analogous period last year.

The number of porkers, higher than a year ago, ought to secure in the nearest months the supply of slaughter pigs for procurement at a level relatively higher than in the analogous period of 1982, but lower than in the previous years, in which the porker population was larger (for example in the years 1978-1980 it was higher by an average of 0.7 million pigs, i.e. about 15% higher than in the current year).

In the second half of the current year, after "passing" into procurement of the porker group, the overall size of the pig population will be decided by currently registered young pigs and piglets, the number of which is on the average about 30% higher than in 1982.

Considering the population size of sows in farrow in June of this year, there will probably be a certain slowing of the population decline of older pig groups in the third quarter of this year as the result of the new farrow from those sows. A further rebuilding of the pig population will depend above all on the decision of farmers to increase the sow herd, and this decision will in turn be determined by current production-market decisions and crop forecasts.

A favorable grain harvest (0.1 million tons higher than in 1982 and about 2 million tons higher than the average in the years 1976-1980) can be a mobilizing factor in undertaking production decisions concerning the development of animal breeding which can influence the stabilization of grain prices in free market trade. This, in the conditions of the increase in slaughter pig prices (from 127 zlotys to 140 zlotys per 1 kilogram) implemented in July of the current year, will result in greater profitability of pig production. The price of 1 kilogram of slaughter pig in July 1984 equaled 6.8 kilograms of rye, while in the same period of 1982 it equaled only 3.9 kilograms of rye.

It must however be mentioned that the introduced increase in procurement prices did not completely fulfill farmers' expectations. In the years of favorable development of the pig population (1971-1975) the ratio of slaughter pig procurement prices to the prices of rye was 8 kilograms; moreover, the considerable price increases in farm machinery and tools (about 20-30%) have greatly weakened the influence which the incentive of higher procurement prices of animal products would have on the development of animal breeding.

The farmers' concern regarding the size of this year's potato harvest because of the drought, lengthy in some areas, and because of the visible decline in the acreage of potato cultivation as compared to potato cultivation acreage in the years 1975-1980 (a decrease of about 189,000 hectares, i.e., 8.5%), which may lead to the harvest reduction, are probably the reasons for the partial halting in July 1983 of the development of the factors attesting to the rebuilding the herd noted since the spring of this year, namely:

--after a period of systematic price increases of piglets from about 1,700 zlotys per piglet in the fall of last year to 3,900 zlotys in May 1983, and the maintenance of this price in June 1983, there was a decline in the price on the average of 70 zlotys (2%) per piglet in July of this year;

--the monthly improvement in the indicator of the sow covering (from 83% in May 1983 to 98% in July 1983), which, however, does not assure growth in the absolute number of sows in farrow because the point of reference is the coverings in particular months of 1982, the number of which was exceptionally low and which became the cause of such a profound current decline in the pig population. In comparison with the monthly average of covered sows in the pre-crisis period, i.e., in the years 1977-1980, there were fewer coverings this year: 42% fewer in April, 30% in May, 40% in June, and 42% fewer in July of the current year.

In the regional cross-section, the results of the June 1983 census (Table 4) showed a decline in the pig population in all voivodships. The most unfavorable changes, of 25% or more, were noted in the following voivodships: Chelm, Kielce, Krakow City, Krosno, Lublin, Lodz City, Nowy Sacz, Piotrkow, Plock, Przemysl, Radom, Rzeszow, Sieradz, Tarnobrzeg, and Zamosc. These voivodships, with the exception of Lublin, Lodz City, and Plock, are characterized by a low ratio of pigs to 100 hectares of arable land. While some of them (Nowy Sacz, Rzeszow, Krosno, Przemysl, Sieradz, and Krakow City) have a relatively high ratio, others--Chelm, Kielce, Piotrkow, Radom, Tarnobrzeg, and Zamosc--additionally have a low number of cattle per 100 hectares of arable land.

The cattle population, while also unfavorably changed in comparison to the previous years, represents nevertheless a much greater stability in herd size, particularly with regard to cows, whose number has vacillated over the years between 5.8-6.2 million.

This year's June status of cows (5.8 million head) is only a little smaller than their status in June 1982; on the other hand, the overall cattle herd shows a decline of 0.7 million head (5.4%). As a result, the percentage of

cows in the structure of the cattle herd has changed from 49% in 1982 to 51% in the current year, as opposed to 46-47% in the years 1974-1980, i.e., the period of the best development of cattle breeding in Poland.

The increased presence of cows in the cattle herd is the result of "predatory" management of calves in 1982. Out of the overall number of over 4.6 million calves born in 1982, about 36% (1.7 million head) were commercially slaughtered. In comparison, 25% to 30% of calves were sent to slaughter in the previous years (with the exception of 1976, when about 34% were slaughtered and the cattle population decreased in relation to the previous year by 0.4 million head), i.e., 0.2-0.3 million of slaughter calves among those supplied for procurement were commercially slaughtered. The commercial slaughter of calves, three times higher in 1982 than in the previous years, resulted from the increased supply of calves for procurement with a simultaneous lack of buyers for calves selected from among those bought for the purpose of raising. An increased supply of calves for procurement also continued this year. In the first quarter of the current year an overall 450,000 calves were bought, while in the years 1978-1981 the procurement of calves did not reach 300,000 head. Among the calves bought in the first half of this year, 118,000, i.e. barely 26% were selected for further raising. The remaining calves were sent to slaughter. Thus the percentage of calves directed from procurement for further raising was the same as last year's (21%), which is very low; in previous years the selection amounted from 50-80% of the procured slaughter calves.

The high level of the liquidation of the calf herd, caused by a lack of incentives for raising young fatlings, has a halting impact on the development of the general cattle population--despite the maintenance of the cow population on a level only slightly lower.

It should be mentioned here that in other socialist countries (Hungary, Bulgaria, the GDR, Romania, the USSR, and Czechoslovakia), in which cattle herd reproduction possibilities are utilized more rationally (calves are sent for further raising and not to slaughter) the presence of cows in the cattle herd is much lower than in Poland (particularly in the current year) and amounts to 37-40%.

The results of the June 1983 census in the voivodship crosssection show that while the decline in the cattle population was universal in relation to the previous year, the biggest unfavorable changes (a decline by 8% or more) took place in the following voivodships: Bielsko, Kielce, Krosno, Legnica, Nowy Sacz, Radom, Tarnobrzeg, Wroclaw, and Zielona Gora.

As opposed to the pig and cattle populations, the sheep population in the current year showed an increase of 0.2 million head, i.e. 5%, in relation to the June 1982 level. The increase in the sheep population took place both in socialized economy--2.7%, and in nonsocialized economy--6.1%.

In the regional crosssection, an increase in the sheep population took place in as many as 38 voivodships; among these there was an increase of over 10% in the following voivodships: Bydgoszcz, Chelm, Elblag, Olsztyn, Przemysl, and Zamosc.

Table 1.

TABELA 1

(1) Zmiany w potencjalnej udytkowej roli w 1983 r. w podziale ekonomicznym

(2) Wykazanie

(3) Powierzchnia udytkowej roli

(4) ogółem (5) w tym (4) ogółem (5) w tym

(6) w tys. ha

(7) Struktura udytkowej roli wg sektorów w odsetkach

(4) Ogółem	18 878,7	14 534,1	99,9	99,9	100,0	100,0	
(8) Gospodarka uspołeczniona	4 494,5	3 388,0	98,2	98,7	24,2	23,8	
(9) w tym:							
(10) Państwowa gosp. rolnej	3 547,9	2 708,2		19,0	19,0	18,8	
(11) spółdzielnie produk.	718,1	559,7	96,7	97,5	3,9	3,8	
(12) Rolnicy indywidualni	100,7	78,9	86,9	88,4	0,6	0,5	
(13) Gospodarka nie uspołeczniona	14 384,2	11 146,1	100,5	100,3	75,8	76,2	

## Key:

1. Changes in the area of arable land in 1983 by sectors
2. Specifications
3. Area of arable land
4. In general
5. Including ploughland
6. In thousands of hectares
7. Structure of arable land by sectors in percentages
8. Socialised economy
9. Including
10. State farms
11. Farming cooperatives
12. Farming circles
13. Nonsocialised economy

Table 2.

TABELA 2

Kształcenie dla zwierząt w danym roku i dla zwierząt w następnym roku

(1)

(2) Bydło

(3) Trzoda

chlewna

Opis  
stada w  
przebiegu  
rozwoju  
na  
data

Łączny składnik i stół  
zostający w gospodarstwie  
oraz zakupione trzecie pa-  
nie przysyłowe w przelicze-  
niu na 1 sztukę data

(6) Łata

(7)

stan w czerwcu w mł  
młotek

Łata  
niaki

(8)

stół i trzecie  
pańe przysyłowe

(10) Łata (11) Łata trze-  
cie pańe  
przysyłowe

(12) Łata

1965	9,9	13,8	23,7	29,5	11,8	2,0
1966	10,4	14,3	24,7	30,5	11,4	2,1
1967	10,8	14,2	25,0	31,5	11,3	2,3
1968	10,9	13,9	24,8	32,7	12,1	2,5
1969	11,0	14,4	25,4	33,3	12,5	2,8
1970	10,8	13,4	24,2	33,1	11,6	2,7
1971	11,1	15,2	26,3	33,9	13,4	3,2
1972	11,5	17,3	28,8	30,4	14,2	3,7
1973	12,2	19,8	32,0	30,2	14,6	4,1
1974	13,0	21,5	34,5	26,3	15,1	4,4
1975	13,3	21,3	34,6	25,4	14,0	4,7
1976	12,9	18,8	31,7	28,0	14,7	4,5
1977	13,0	20,0	33,0	23,2	14,8	3,5
1978	13,1	21,7	34,8	25,1	15,5	3,5
1979	13,0	21,2	34,2	26,7	14,1	3,3
1980	12,6	21,3	33,9	15,6	14,8	4,6
1981	11,8	18,5	30,3	26,7	15,7	3,5
1982	11,9	19,5	31,4	19,8	14,5	2,5
1983	11,3	15,6	26,9			

(13) Według przeliczeń dla 1 sztuki fizycznej: bydło - 0,8, trzoda chlewna - 0,15, owies - 0,08 i kmiel - 1,00.

(14) Po odliczeniu od zbiorów w danym roku ilości przeznaczonych do skupu w okresie następującego roku gospodarczego. Wyliczone dane dla ziemniaków i słodów są szacunkowe ze względu na nie odliczone ilości tych produktów przeznaczonych na spożycie i siew.

## Key:

1. Data on the animal herd and fodder supplies
2. Cattle
3. Pigs
4. Total of adult animals in the herd
5. Potato and grain supplies in the farm and purchased commercial food protein
6. Year
7. Status in June in millions of head
8. Potatoes
9. Grains and commercial food protein
10. Together
11. Commercial food protein
12. In quintals
13. Conversion factor for 1 physical animal: cattle--0.8, pigs--0.15, sheep--0.08, and horses--1.00
14. After deducting from the crops in a given year the amount delivered for procurement in the period of the following fiscal year. The calculated data for potatoes and grains are overestimated because of non-deducted amounts of these products designed for consumption and sowing.



Table 3

TABELA 3

(1) Wzrostowy dynamizm zmian poglądów na temat gospodarki w okresie szkodliwym i zmiany w stosunku do 1962 r.

(2) Wynagrodzenia (3) Całe rolnictwo (4) Gospodarka społeczna (5) rolnictwo (6) Min. rolnictwa (7) rolnictwo nie produkujące (8) rolnictwo nie produkujące (9) rolnictwo nie produkujące

(10) w tysiącach sztuk							
(11) bydło	11 269,4	2 436,6	2 067,8	320,4	17,2	8 830,8	
(12) krowy	5 776,0	744,8	645,0	88,5	1,7	5 031,2	
(13) pozostałe	5 493,4	1 693,8	1 422,8	231,9	15,5	3 799,6	
(14) Trzoda chłonna	15 587,2	4 422,1	3 280,3	777,4	84,6	11 185,1	
(15) prosięta poniżej 6 miesięcy	3 411,7	1 259,9	973,7	237,8	24,4	4 151,8	
(16) warchlaki od 3 do 6 miesięcy	4 330,6	1 261,0	956,1	165,9	14,6	3 069,6	
(17) lędy na chów 6 mies. i starsze razem	1 612,9	376,6	293,4	68,9	7,0	1 236,3	
(18) w tym produkcyjne	884,9	178,5	141,0	31,6	3,5	706,4	
(19) warchlaki, lędy i inne	4 232,0	1 524,6	1 055,1	304,8	40,6	2 707,4	
(20) Owce	4 103,5	1 332,7	977,8	282,4	43,6	2 770,8	
stan na 1 sierpnia 1962 r. 100							
(11) bydło	94,6	90,2	91,2	89,6	65,7	95,9	
(12) krowy	99,0	97,8	98,0	99,1	94,1	99,2	
(13) pozostałe	90,4	87,3	88,4	86,4	63,3	91,9	
(14) Trzoda chłonna	80,1	91,4	97,3	84,3	62,6	76,3	
(15) prosięta poniżej 6 miesięcy	74,2	91,4	97,4	79,0	60,9	70,2	
(16) warchlaki od 3 do 6 miesięcy	68,6	81,3	87,8	63,8	52,3	64,4	
(17) lędy na chów 6 mies. i starsze razem	82,2	94,6	98,2	84,9	68,7	79,0	
(18) w tym produkcyjne	94,1	99,0	103,9	85,6	73,0	92,9	
(19) warchlaki, lędy i inne	108,5	101,0	107,6	105,3	87,4	113,2	
(20) Owce	103,2	103,1	103,0	100,8	86,7	106,3	
na 100 ha użytków rolnych w sztukach							
(11) bydło	59,7	54,4	61,4	44,7	17,1	61,4	
(14) Trzoda chłonna	82,6	98,6	97,4	108,4	86,0	77,6	
(20) Owce	21,7	29,7	29,7	39,4	43,3	19,3	

(21) a Stan z 30 sierpnia 1963 r.

(22) b Stan z 15 sierpnia 1963 r.

Table 3.

Key:

1. June 1983 status of livestock population by sectors and changes in relation to 1982
2. Specifications
3. Total of agriculture
4. Socialized economy
5. Together
6. State Farms of the Ministry of Agriculture and the Food Economy
7. Farming cooperatives
8. Farming circles
9. Nonsocialized economy
10. In thousands of head
11. Cattle
12. Cows
13. Other
14. Pigs
15. Piglets under 3 months
16. Piglets from 3 to 6 months
17. Sows for breeding 6 months old and older, together
18. Included sows in farrow
19. Porkers, bacon hogs, and other
20. Sheep
21. Status of June 30 1983
22. Status of June 15 1983

TABELA 4

Czynnowy stan pogłówna zwierząt w przekroju województw

(2) Województwa	(3) Rydło	(4) Trzoda chlewna	(5) Uwo	(3) Rydło	(4) Trzoda chlewna	(5) Uwo
(6) resen	(7) w tyz krowy	(6) resen	(8) w tyz lochy na chów	(9) w sztukach sztuk	(10) w sztukach na 100 ha użytków rolnych	
Polska	11 269,4	5 776,0	15 587,2	1 612,9	4 103,5	59,7 82,6 21,7
Stołeczne warszawskie	80,2	47,4	136,2	12,3	13,2	39,1 86,4 6,4
Białkopodlaskie	180,8	89,1	376,2	37,2	173,2	48,4 100,7 46,4
Białostockie	335,8	182,8	436,3	42,5	161,4	55,4 71,9 26,6
Białskie	138,5	85,7	120,4	14,6	98,0	74,6 64,8 52,8
Bydgoskie	347,8	150,9	686,0	66,5	172,5	58,3 115,0 28,9
Chełmskie	122,6	60,8	129,7	14,0	63,3	48,8 51,7 25,2
Ciechanowskie	291,3	168,5	342,9	37,7	36,6	60,6 71,4 7,6
Częstochowskie	220,1	120,9	238,7	25,7	71,9	60,6 65,7 19,8
Elbląskie	273,8	114,6	310,6	30,9	60,2	69,0 78,3 15,2
Gdańskie	211,5	99,4	406,8	44,0	76,4	55,0 105,8 19,9
Gorńskie	199,1	74,8	330,4	33,4	97,4	55,5 92,2 27,2
Jeleniogórskie	122,6	50,7	96,6	10,9	69,5	60,0 47,3 34,0
Kaliskie	308,8	150,6	347,9	32,9	70,8	69,2 122,8 15,9
Katowickie	192,4	92,1	232,7	25,8	138,6	59,0 77,6 42,3
Kieleckie	340,0	213,7	310,4	40,3	86,0	57,3 52,3 14,5
Konińskie	209,6	110,7	313,1	36,0	71,6	55,3 82,5 18,9
Koszalińskie	227,5	84,6	415,9	38,2	106,2	56,0 102,4 26,2
Miejskie łódzkie	59,2	34,9	74,6	7,5	20,9	57,4 72,4 20,0
Nowosądeckie	227,6	147,5	85,2	9,9	199,5	82,2 30,8 72,0
Olsztynskie	401,6	175,6	512,9	52,3	143,9	58,1 74,2 20,8
Opolskie	403,8	159,1	549,8	52,1	76,8	74,8 101,9 14,2
Ostrolęckie	220,2	138,9	271,1	27,6	18,8	54,9 67,6 4,7
Pilskie	223,5	92,1	474,4	41,7	90,9	54,4 115,5 22,1
Piotrkowskie	216,2	142,4	244,1	28,4	136,0	55,1 62,3 34,7
Płockie	249,9	137,7	329,8	37,0	32,4	63,3 83,6 8,2
Poznańskie	330,5	136,8	841,6	74,9	222,3	64,3 154,3 40,8
Przemyskie	166,8	96,6	143,4	16,2	35,5	64,8 55,7 13,8
Radomskie	227,9	157,7	294,9	39,8	69,6	44,8 58,0 13,7
Rzeszowskie	204,7	135,0	162,6	17,7	28,9	70,3 55,9 9,9
Siedleckie	316,5	202,2	558,7	59,5	96,3	52,9 93,4 16,1
Sieredzkie	230,1	131,4	243,5	27,9	56,8	65,5 69,3 16,2
Skiermiewickie	172,4	109,5	231,3	26,2	45,2	55,4 74,3 14,5
Ślupskie	180,0	71,0	309,0	33,4	69,9	52,5 90,2 20,4
Świdawskie	333,4	151,9	385,3	37,8	103,1	62,1 71,8 19,2
Szczecińskie	297,4	108,5	538,7	52,0	156,9	55,8 101,0 29,4
Tarnobrzęskie	211,9	138,7	204,4	22,6	20,8	55,8 53,8 5,5
Tarnowskie	208,7	130,2	183,1	24,3	33,7	71,6 62,8 11,6
Toruńskie	245,6	112,4	413,1	43,1	59,7	67,1 112,8 16,3
Wałbrzyskie	156,6	65,5	144,0	13,5	126,3	62,3 57,3 50,3
Wrocławskie	198,1	99,4	289,4	32,1	47,8	62,2 90,8 15,0
Wrocławskie	249,6	100,4	354,2	35,1	64,9	61,2 86,9 15,9
Zamojskie	290,5	152,2	274,2	27,1	76,0	59,1 55,8 15,5
Zielonogórskie	197,6	79,0	347,1	36,5	63,1	55,3 97,0 17,6



**Table 4.**

**Key:**

1. June status of animal population by voivodships
2. Voivodships
3. Cattle
4. Pigs
5. Sheep
6. Together
7. Included cows
8. Included sows for breeding
9. In thousands of head
10. Number of head per 100 hectares of arable land

12270

CS0:2600/600

## YUGOSLAVIA

### FEDERAL BUDGET FOR 1984

Belgrade SLUZBENI LIST SFRJ in Serbo-Croatian No 70, 30 Dec 83 pp 1957-1992

[Text] Decree on Promulgation of Federal Budget for 1984

The Federal Budget for 1984, as adopted by the Parliament of Yugoslavia at the session of the Federal Council on 27 December 1983, is hereby promulgated.

Belgrade, 27 December 1983

[signed:] Mika Spilja, President of SFRY

[signed:] Vojo Srzentic, President of the SFRY Assembly

Federal Budget for 1984

#### I. General Part

##### Article 1

The federal budget for 1984 contains the following:

- (1) Original federal revenue, of a total amount of 243,437,000,000 dinars;
- (2) total disbursements, including the funds of the current budgetary reserve and the amount set aside as the permanent federal budgetary reserve, in the amount of 374,022,800,000 dinars;
- (3) the difference between the total amount of disbursements and the total amount of original federal revenue, in the amount of 130,585,800,000 dinars;
- (4) the contributions of the republics and autonomous provinces, of a total amount of 130,585,800,000 dinars.

##### Article 2

The amount of 153,800,000 dinars will be set aside, out of original federal revenue for 1984, for the permanent federal budgetary reserve.

# Article 3

Revenue, by categories, classes, and subclasses, and disbursements, by basic allocations, are fixed in the following amounts in the Balance Sheet of Federal Budgetary Revenue and Disbursements for 1984:

## Balance Sheet of Federal Budgetary Revenue and Disbursements for 1984

Classification number		Amount		
Revenue class	Revenue subclass	I. Revenue	Revenue subclass	Revenue class
1	2	3	4	5
		Category 03. Tax on turnover of products and on payment for performance of services		
03-1		Tax on product turnover		150,120,000,000
	03-1-1	Share of basic turnover tax	150,120,000,000	
		Total, Category 03		150,120,000,000
		Category 05. Fees		
05-1		Administrative fees		767,900,000
	05-1-1	Consular fees	510,000,000	
	05-1-2	Customs fees	210,000,000	
	05-1-3	Other federal administrative fees	47,900,000	
		Court fees		100,000
		Total, category 05		768,000,000
		Category 06. Customs and special duties		
06-1		Customs		52,973,000,000
06-2		Special import duties and fees		30,855,000,000
	06-2-2	Special fees for leveling tax burden	27,625,000,000	
	06-2-3	Special fees for customs records	3,227,000,000	
	06-2-4	Demurrage for goods held in customs warehouses	3,000,000	
		Total, category 06		83,828,000,000

		Category 07. Revenue under special federal regulations, revenue of administrative organs, and other revenue	
07-2		Revenue of administrative organs	5,445,000,000
	07-2-1	Revenue of federal organs and organizations	5,445,000,000
07-4		Other revenue	3,276,000,000
		Total, category 07	8,721,000,000
		Category 08. Revenue from other sociopolitical collectives	
08-1		Contributions by republics and autonomous provinces	130,585,800,000
	08-1-1	Contribution by Socialist Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina	18,083,810
	08-1-2	Contribution by Socialist Republic of Macedonia	7,611,435
	08-1-3	Contribution by Socialist Republic of Slovenia	19,906,829
	08-1-4	Contribution by Socialist Republic of Serbia less autonomous provinces	32,424,143
	08-1-5	Contribution by Socialist Republic of Croatia	32,291,378
	08-1-6	Contribution by Socialist Republic of Montenegro	2,714,567
	08-1-7	Contribution by Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina	15,129,722
	08-1-8	Contribution by Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo	605,918
		Total, category 08	130,585,800,000
		Total revenue available for distribution (lines 01 to 08)	374,022,800,000

Classifi- cation number			<u>Amount</u>	
<u>Distribu- tion group</u>	<u>Distribu- tion subgroup</u>	<u>II. Revenue Distri- bution</u>	<u>Distribu- tion subgroup</u>	<u>Distribu- tion group</u>
1	2	3	4	5
		Basic allocation 01-- Funds for operation of administrative organs		
01-1		Funds earned by personnel as income of labor collective		8,982,306,000
	01-1-1	Funds for individual incomes	8,782,343,000	
	01-1-2	Collective consump- tion funds	199,963,000	
01-3		Special purpose funds		16,248,120,000
	01-3-1	Funds for individual incomes and other individual receipts of officials and delegates	421,385,000	
	01-3-2	Other special allocations	6,531,453,000	
	01-3-3	Funds for gener al public needs	8,106,782,000	
	01-3-4	Current financing of federal directorates for commodity reserves	1,188,500,000	
01-4		Noneconomic investments and equipment funds		1,556,700,000
		Total, basic allocation 01		27,730,500,000
		Basic allocation 02 -- National Defense and public self-protection		
02-1		Funds for the Yugoslav People's Army		233,898,000,000
	02-1-1	Funds for the Yugoslav People's Army during the current year	231,608,000,000	

02-1-2	Funds to meet expenses connected with performance of user services outside the Yugoslav People's Army	2,290,000,000
	Total, basic allocation 02	233,898,000,000
	Basic allocation 04-- Transfer funds to other sociopolitical collectives	
04-2	Supplementary funds	32,599,320,000
04-2-1	Supplementary funds for budgets of republics and autonomous provinces	32,599,320,000
	Total, basic allocation 04	32,599,320,000
	Basic allocation 05-- obligations in financing public activities	
05-9	Retirement and disability insurance	61,019,500,000
05-11	Disabled veteran care	12,902,200,000
	Total, basic allocation 05	73,921,700,000
	Basic allocation 06-- Other general public needs	
06-2	To sociopolitical organizations	937,000,000
06-11	Compensation to Public Accounting Service	225,600,000
	Total, basic allocation 06	1,162,600,000
	Basic allocation 07-- Federal reserve funds	
07-1	Set aside for permanent budgetary reserve	153,800,000
07-2	Current budgetary reserve	288,900,000
	Total, basic allocation 07	442,700,000
	Basic allocation 08---Fixed-period and allocated funds,	

		obligations, and other needs of federal interest	
08-4		Credit obligations	4,267,980,000
	08-4-2	Long term obligations from previous years	4,267,980,000
		Total, basic allocation 08	4,267,980,000
		Total distributed and undistributed revenue	374,022,800,000

## II. Special Part

### Article 4

The disbursements in the amount of 374,022,800,000 entered with a breakdown by basic allocations in the Balance Sheet of Federal Budgetary Revenue and Disbursements for 1984 will be distributed among the agencies and users and for the detailed allocations set forth, in the following amounts, in the special part of the 1984 federal budget:

#### Item Distribution

<u>No</u>	<u>Group or subgroup</u>	<u>Basic and detailed allocation</u>	<u>Amount</u>	
			<u>Item</u>	<u>Basic allocation</u>
1	2	3	4	5

#### Section 1. Office of the President of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia

##### Chapter 1. Office of the President

		Basic allocation 01 -- Funds for operation of administrative organs	
1	01-1-1	Funds for personnel individual incomes	82,320,000
2	01-2	Funds for material expenses	1,037,000
3	01-3-1	Funds for individual incomes and other compensation of officials	13,503,000
4	01-3-2	Compensation for living separated from family	864,000
5	01-3-2	Travel expenses	1,500,000
6	01-3-2	Office supplies	1,725,000

7	01-3-2	Postal, telegraph, and telephone expenses	1,200,000	
8	01-3-2	Representation costs	700,000	
9	01-3-2	Travel and visits	23,000,000	
10	01-3-2	Remuneration for outside personnel	55,000	
11	01-3-1	Subscriptions to official gazettes, periodicals, and newspapers	600,000	
12	01-3-2	Costs of manufacture of decorations and medals	12,000,000	
13	01-3-2	Service costs	45,000	
14	01-3-2	Remuneration for non-standard work time	750,000	
15	01-3-2	Purchase of service and work clothing	130,000	
16	01-3-2	Replacement of equipment and supplies	660,000	
17	01-3-2	Equipment and furnishing of official housing	400,000	
18	01-3-2	Costs of Federal Council for Protection of Constitutional Order	100,000	
19	01-3-2	Costs of Federal Defense Council	90,000	
		Total, basic allocation 01		140,679,000
		Total, Chapter 1		140,679,000

**Chapter 2. Service for diplomatic representation facilities of the Office of the President of Yugoslavia**

		Basic allocation 01--Funds for operation of administrative organs		
20	01-1-1	Funds for personnel individual incomes	29,028,000	
21	01-2	Funds for material expenses	14,700,000	
22	01-3-2	Traveling expenses in Yugoslavia and abroad	80,000	



23	01-3-2	Replacement of equipment	600,000	
24	01-3-2	Building and equipment maintenance costs	3,400,000	
25	01-3-2	Seasonal worker individual incomes	500,000	
26	01-3-2	Remuneration for outside personnel	800,000	
27	01-3-2	Costs for maintenance and operation of special train	24,700,000	
		Total, basic allocation 01		73,808,000
		Total, Chapter 2		73,808,000
		Total, Section (items 1 to 27)		214,487,000

## Section 2. SFRY Assembly

### Chapter 1. SFRY Assembly

		Basic allocation 01 -- Funds for operation of administrative organs		
28	01-1-1	Funds for personnel individual incomes	274,515,000	
29	01-2	Funds for material expenses	2,950,000	
30	01-3-1	Funds for individual incomes and other compensation of officials	243,264,000	
31	01-3-2	Postal, telegraph, and telephone expenses	11,548,000	
32	01-3-2	Compensation for overtime work	3,500,000	
33	01-3-2	Remuneration for outside personnel	982,000	
34	01-3-2	Costs of work of delegates and parliamentary bodies	49,800,000	
35	01-3-2	Purchase of domestic and foreign books	274,000	
36	01-3-2	Subscription to official gazettes, bulletins, and periodicals	1,500,000	

37	01-3-2	Publication of stenographic notes	3,800,000
38	01-3-2	Preparation of publications of the SFRY Assembly, reports bulletins, and other materials	6,000,000
39	01-3-2	Costs of parliamentary delegations	10,000,000
40	01-3-2	Diplomatic representation costs	770,000
41	01-3-2	Purchase of clothing and footwear	900,000
42	01-3-2	Dues for membership in Interparliamentary Union	2,800,000
43	01-3-2	Service performed by others	850,000
44	01-3-2	Vehicle fleet maintenance costs	10,400,000
45	01-3-2	Printing costs	9,300,000
46	01-3-2	Purchase of equipment and modifications	4,300,000
47	01-3-2	Participation in preservation of basic museum facilities of AVNOJ [Antifascist Council on National Liberation of Yugoslavia] First and Second Session Museum	2,200,000
48	01-3-2	Office supplies, minor equipment, paper, and other expendable materials	30,000,000
49	01-3-2	Costs for work of special commissions	800,000
50	01-3-2	Tito Fund to provide scholarships for young workers and children of workers of Yugoslavia	450,000
51	01-3-2	Adaptation and furnishing of housing for official needs	900,000

52	01-3-2	Costs of conducting elections and recalls	100,000	
		Total, basic allocation 01		671,903,000
		Total, Chapter 1		671,903,000
Chapter 2. Office of Petitions and Complaints				
		Basic allocation 01 -- Funds for operation of administrative organs		
53	01-1-1	Funds for personnel individual incomes	15,640,000	
54	01-2	Funds for material expenses	600,000	
55	01-3-2	Aid to parties	70,000	
56	01-3-2	Replacement of equipment and supplies	60,000	
		Total, basic allocation 1		16,370,000
		Total, Chapter 2		16,370,000
Chapter 3. Legislation Secretariat of the SFRY Assembly				
		Basic allocation 01 -- Funds for operation of administrative organs		
57	01-1-1	Funds for personnel individual incomes	10,895,000	
58	01-2	Funds for material expenses	225,000	
59	01-3-1	Funds for individual incomes and other compensation of officials	2,637,000	
		Total, basic allocation 01		13,757,000
		Total, Chapter 3		13,757,000
		Total, Section 2 (items 28 to 59)		702,030,000
Section 3. Council of the Federation				
		Basic allocation 03 -- Funds for operation of administrative organs		
60	01-1-1	Funds for personnel individual incomes	29,245,000	
61	01-2	Funds for material expenses	558,000	

62	01-3-1	Funds for individual incomes and other compensation of officials and persons with special status	24,633,000	
63	01-3-2	Flat rate compensation for drivers for non-standard work time	998,000	
64	01-3-2	Travel expenses in Yugoslavia	200,000	
65	01-3-2	Travel expenses abroad	40,000	
66	01-3-2	Postal, telegraph, and telephone expenses	650,000	
67	01-3-2	Subscription to information materials and the like	550,000	
68	01-3-2	Representation costs	50,000	
69	01-3-2	Purchase of clothing and footwear	130,000	
70	01-3-2	Purchase of equipment	60,000	
		Total, allocation 01		57,114,000
		Total, Section 3, (items 60 to 70)		57,114,000

#### Section 4. Federal Executive Council

##### Chapter 1. Federal Executive Council

		Basic allocation 01 -- Funds for operation of administrative organs		
71	01-1-1	Funds for personnel individual incomes	144,017,000	
72	01-2	Funds for material expenses	4,138,000	
73	01-3-1	Funds for individual incomes and other compensation of officials	33,550,000	
74	01-3-2	Compensation for living separated from family	1,944,000	
75	01-3-2	Remuneration for outside personnel	250,000	

76	01-3-2	Office supplies	270,000
77	01-3-2	Subscriptions for newspapers, periodicals, and publications	1,000,000
78	01-3-2	Postal, telegraph, and telephone expenses	3,741,000
79	01-3-2	Travel and moving expenses in Yugoslavia	4,680,000
80	01-3-2	Cost of renting compartments on Yugoslav Railroads	3,500,000
81	01-3-2	Traveling expenses abroad	37,446,000
82	01-3-2	Expendable materials and minor equipment	270,000
83	01-3-2	Printing and reproduction of materials for meetings	15,000,000
84	01-3-2	Purchase of equipment	16,223,000
85	01-3-2	Funds for needs of Federal Executive Council Commission operations	3,000,000
86	01-3-2	Representation costs	3,000,000
87	01-3-2	International cooperation costs	15,000,000
88	01-3-2	Costs of Federal Legal Council operations	1,015,000
89	01-3-2	Costs of Federal Economic Council operations	839,000
90	01-3-2	Costs of Federal Executive Council technical services	352,000
91	01-3-2	Operating costs of Federal Social Council on Social Structure Matters	3,950,000
92	01-3-2	Operating costs of Federal International Relations Council	1,248,000
93	01-3-2	Operating costs of Federal Social Council on Economic Development and Economic Policy	3,960,000

94	01-3-2	Operating costs of the Coordinating Committee on the Human Environment and Area Development and on Housing and Public Utility Affairs	3,850,000
95	01-3-2	Operating costs of the FEC Commission on relations with religious organizations	360,000
96	01-3-2	Operating costs of the Nuclear Energy Commission	324,000
97	01-3-2	Operating costs of the Yugoslav Commission on Cooperation with UNESCO	6,760,000
98	01-3-2	Yugoslav assistance for the International Communications Development Program under UNESCO	4,854,000
99	01-3-2	Costs of the Yugoslav Committee on the international geological correlation program	1,194,000
100	01-3-2	Costs of the Yugoslav committee on the international hydrologic program	3,300,000
101	01-3-2	Dues for membership in international organizations (UNESCO)	118,389,000
102	01-3-2	Scholarships	190,000
103	01-3-2	Equipment and furnishings of official housing	2,000,000
104	01-3-2	Operating costs of the Yugoslav commission on cooperation with United Nations Childrens Assistance Fund (UNICEF)	1,654,000
105	01-3-2	Operating costs of Yugoslav commission on cooperation with UN Food and Agriculture Organization	28,880,000
106	01-3-2	Operating costs of Yugoslav commission on cooperation with UN Food and Agriculture Organization	676,000



107	01-3-2	Yugoslav contribution to UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	120,950,000	
108	01-3-2	Operating costs of Yugoslav commission on prevention of pollution of the seas and inland water- ways	192,000	
109	01-3-2	Operating costs of the Yugoslav Coordinating Committee on Science and Technology, Education and Culture and Physical Training	180,000	
110	01-3-2	Operating costs of the Coordinating Committee on Tourism	60,000	
111	01-3-2	Operating costs of the Coordinating Committee on Property Relations	60,000	
112	01-3-2	Operating costs of the Yugoslav commission on cooperation with the World Health Organization	120,000	
113	01-3-2	Funds for financing scientific research projects and studies	100,720,000	
114	01-3-3	Funds for operation of the foundation for soli- darity with nonaligned and developing countries	1,320,000	
115	01-3-3	Funds for operation of the Josip Broz Tito Memorial Center	72,017,000	
116	01-4	Noneconomic investments and equipment funds	1,556,700,000	
		Total, basic allocation 01		2,323,151,000
		Total, Chapter 1		2,323,151,000

Chapter 2. Federal Executive Council Protocol

Basic allocation 01 --  
funds for operation of  
administrative organs

117	01-1-1	Funds for personnel individual incomes	3,736,000	
118	01-2	Funds for material expenses	110,000	
119	01-3-2	Representation costs	7,000	
120	01-3-2	Purchase of service clothing	20,000	
		Total, basic allocation 01		3,873,000
		Total, Chapter 2		3,873,000

### Chapter 3. Personnel Affairs Service

		Basic allocation 01 -- funds for operation of administrative organs		
121	01-1-1	Funds for personnel individual incomes	4,360,000	
122	01-2	Funds for material expenses	214,000	
123	01-3-2	Funds for individual incomes and other compensation of unassigned officials and special status personnel	16,993,000	
		Total, basic allocation 01		21,567,000
		Total, Chapter 3		21,567,000

### Chapter 4. Federal Executive Council Defense Preparations Service

		Basic allocation 01 -- funds for operation of administrative organs		
124	01-1-1	Funds for personnel individual incomes	13,299,000	
125	01-2	Funds for material expenses	518,000	
126	01-3-3	National defense affairs	11,000,000	
127	01-3-3	Funds transferred to Yugoslav People's Army for certain needs	25,719,000	
		Total, basic allocation 01		50,536,000
		Total, Chapter 4		50,536,000
		Total, Section 4 (items 71 to 127)		2,399,127,000

## Section 5. Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia

		Basic allocation 01 -- funds for operation of adminis- trative organs	
128	01-1-1	Funds for personnel indi- vidual incomes	24,151,000
129	01-2	Funds for material expenses	1,700,000
130	01-3-1	Funds for individual incomes and other compensation of officials	14,970,000
131	01-3-2	Compensation for living separated from family	756,000
132	01-3-2	Costs of proceedings	600,000
133	01-3-2	Publication of Collection of Decisions and Opinions of the Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia	1,300,000
134	01-3-2	Travel expenses abroad	70,000
135	01-3-2	Purchase of clothing and footwear	15,000
138	01-3-2	Purchase and replacement of equipment	100,000
137	01-3-2	Delegation accommodations expenses	100,000
138	01-3-2	Representation expenses	120,000
139	01-3-2	Issue of joint publica- tions of Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia and constitutional courts of republics and provinces	400,000
		Total, basic allocation 01	44,282,000
		Total, Section 5 (items 128 to 139)	44,282,000

## Section 6. Federal Court

Basic allocation 01 -- funds  
for operation of administra-  
tive organs

140	01-1-1	Funds for personnel individual incomes	27,762,000	
141	01-2	Funds for material expenses	3,400,000	
142	01-3-1	Funds for individual incomes and other compensation of officials	13,486,000	
143	01-3-2	Compensation for living separated from family	432,000	
144	01-3-2	Publication of Collection of Court Decisions	500,000	
145	01-3-2	Travel expenses in Yugoslavia	200,000	
146	01-3-2	Travel expenses abroad	165,000	
147	01-3-1	Translation into the languages of the peoples and nationalities	170,000	
148	01-3-2	Costs of court proceedings	30,000	
149	01-3-2	Purchase and replacement of equipment	200,000	
150	01-3-2	Routine maintenance of buildings and equipment	139,000	
151	01-3-2	Foreign delegation accommodation expenses	350,000	
152	01-3-2	Representation expenses	100,000	
153	01-3-2	Juror remuneration and compensation	200,000	
154	01-3-3	National defense affairs	100,000	
		Total, basic allocation 01		47,234,000
		Total, Section 6 (items 140 to 154)		47,234,000

#### Section 7. Federal Public Prosecutor's Office

		Basic allocation 01 -- funds for operation of administrative organs	
155	01-1-1	Funds for personnel individual incomes	10,998,000
156	01-2	Funds for material expenses	713,000

157	01-3-1	Funds for individual incomes and other compensation of officials	7,527,000	
158	01-3-2	Compensation for living separated from family	324,000	
159	01-3-2	Travel expenses abroad	100,000	
160	01-3-2	Translation of legal documents from and to foreign languages	60,000	
161	01-3-2	Costs of consultation and monitoring and studying social relationships and phenomena	50,000	
162	01-3-2	Travel expenses in Yugoslavia	130,000	
163	01-3-2	Foreign delegation accommodation expenses	300,000	
164	01-3-2	Representation expenses	40,000	
165	01-3-3	National defense affairs	25,000	
		Total, basic allocation 01		20,267,000
		Total, Section 7 (items 155 to 165)		20,267,000

#### Section 8. Federal Legal Office

		Basic allocation 01 - funds for operation of administrative organs		
166	01-1-1	Funds for personnel individual incomes	8,230,000	
167	01-2	Funds for material expenses	443,000	
168	01-3-1	Funds for individual incomes and other compensation of officials	2,111,000	
169	01-3-2	Costs of legal action, enforcement procedures, and legal defense in Yugoslavia	30,000	
170	01-3-2	Costs of conducting lawsuits abroad and travel costs	465,000	

171	01-3-2	Foreign delegation accommodation expenses	20,000	
172	01-3-2	Representation expenses	5,000	
173	01-3-2	Costs of meetings	200,000	
174	01-3-3	National defense affairs	10,000	
		Total, basic allocation 01		11,514,000
		Total, Section 8 (items 166 to 174)		11,514,000

#### Section 8. Federal Self-Management Legal Officer

Basic allocation 01 -- funds  
for operation of adminis-  
trative organs

175	01-1-1	Funds for personnel individual incomes	6,209,000	
176	01-2	Funds for material expenses	700,000	
177	01-3-1	Funds for individual incomes and other compensation of officials	2,808,000	
178	01-3-2	Compensation for living separated from family	108,000	
179	01-3-2	Consultation and seminar costs	50,000	
180	01-3-2	Foreign delegation accommodation expenses	10,000	
181	01-3-2	Purchase of equipment	50,000	
182	01-3-2	Representation expenses	33,000	
183	01-3-3	National defense affairs	30,000	
		Total, basic allocation 01		9,988,000
		Total, Section 9 (items 175 to 183)		9,988,000

#### Section 10. Federal Council on Violations of Law

Basic allocation 01 -- funds  
for operation of adminis-  
trative organs

184	01-1-1	Funds for personnel individual incomes	12,693,000	
185	01-2	Funds for material expenses	375,000	



186	01-3-2	Travel expenses in Yugoslavia	40,000	
187	01-3-2	Cost of labor of temporary Council members	50,000	
188	01-3-2	Purchase of equipment	10,000	
		Total, basic allocation 01		13,168,000
		Total, Section 10 (items 184 to 188)		13,168,000

#### Section 11. Federal Foreign Affairs Secretariat

Basic allocation 01 -- funds for operation of administrative organs

189	01-1-1	Funds for personnel individual incomes	730,633,000	
190	01-2	Funds for material expenses	90,120,000	
191	01-3-1	Funds for individual incomes and other compensation of officials	49,056,000	
192	01-3-2	Remuneration for outside personnel	1,300,000	
193	01-3-2	Remuneration for night-time, Sunday, and government holiday work	3,500,000	
194	01-3-2	Representation costs	1,600,000	
195	01-3-2	Delegation costs	28,000,000	
196	01-3-2	Costs of border demarcation with neighboring countries and of Commission on Codification of International Law	3,801,000	
197	01-3-2	Costs of consultations and meetings of nonaligned nations group	9,620,000	
198	01-3-2	Costs of participation by Yugoslav delegation in Conference on European Security and Cooperation	8,442,000	
199	01-3-2	Operation of radio broadcasting equipment	29,466,000	

200	01-3-2	Temporary lodging costs	6,700,000
201	01-3-2	Compensation for living separated from family	2,228,000
202	01-3-2	Procurement and working of building materials for archives	3,080,000
203	01-3-2	Dues for membership in international organizations	413,251,000
204	01-3-2	For documentation needs	40,278,000
205	01-3-2	Addition and replacement of equipment	9,970,000
206	01-3-2	Specialist training for communications service	598,000
207	01-3-3	Individual and material disbursements by diplomatic and consular representatives abroad	6,143,196,000
208	01-3-3	Replacement of passports of Yugoslav citizens abroad	16,000,000
209	01-3-3	Personal and property security	6,200,000
210	01-3-3	For information activities among Yugoslav citizens working and residing abroad	15,772,000
211	01-3-3	Costs of repatriation and deportation of Yugoslav citizens from abroad	6,666,000
212	01-3-3	Preparation of foreign policy publications and documents	4,056,000
213	01-3-3	Miscellaneous assistance in keeping with principles of international solidarity	3,333,000
214	01-3-3	National defense affairs	63,000,000
215	01-3-3	Professional training of personnel	7,714,000

216	01-3-3	Yugoslav share in financing UN peacekeeping forces in the Middle East	25,440,000	
		Total, basic allocation 01		7,723,020,000
		Total, Section 11 (items 189 to 216)		7,723,020,000

Section 12. Federal National Defense Secretariat

Basic allocation 02 --  
National Defense and Public  
Self-protection

217	02-1-1	Funds for the Yugoslav People's Army in current year	231,608,000,000	
218	02-1-2	Funds to cover costs for performing services for users outside Yugoslav People's Army	2,290,000,000	
		Total, basic allocation 02		233,898,000,000
		Total, Section 12 (items 217 and 218)		233,898,000,000

Section 13. Federal Internal Affairs Secretariat

Basic allocation 01 -- funds  
for operation of administrative organs

219	01-1-1	Funds for personnel individual incomes	1,370,000,000	
220	01-2	Funds for material expenses	126,100,000	
221	01-3-1	Funds for individual incomes and other compensation of officials	1,133,000	
222	01-3-2	For certain needs	1,125,000,000	
223	01-3-2	Purchase of clothing and footwear	24,800,000	
224	01-3-2	Personnel training	14,900,000	
225	01-3-2	Preventive health care, worker insurance, and one-time assistance in accordance with Article 37 of Law on conduct of		

		internal affairs under the jurisdiction of federal administrative organs	1,350,000
226	01-3-2	Building maintenance costs	13,000,000
227	01-3-2	Moving and shipping costs	9,300,000
228	01-3-2	Compensation for living separated from family	14,000,000
229	01-3-2	Compensation for sporadic, temporary, and other operations	1,900,000
230	01-3-2	Costs of Worker Education Center	3,500,000
231	01-3-2	Compensation for night- time work	2,200,000
232	01-3-2	Obligations under Article 43 of Law on conduct of internal affairs under jurisdiction of federal administrative organs	28,000,000
233	01-3-3	Compensation for individual incomes and other disbursements for security of workers employed in diplomatic and consular offices	105,400,000
234	01-3-3	Costs of the transient refugee reception center	5,000,000
235	01-3-3	National defense affairs	22,000,000
236	01-3-3	Funds for operation of the Security and Public Self-Protection Institute	69,000,000
237	01-3-3	Funds for costs of Security and Public Self- Protection Institute connected with perfor- mance of services by foreign services and third parties in Yugoslavia	100,000,000
238	01-3-3	Equipment of Militia Brigade	74,000,000

Total, basic allocation 01	3,110,583,000
Total, Section 13 (items 219 to 238)	3,110,583,000

#### Section 14. Federal Secretariat of Finance

##### Chapter 1. Secretariat

239	01-1-1	Funds for personnel individual incomes	111,500,000
240	01-1-2	Collective consumption funds of federal organs and organizations	199,963,000
241	01-2	Funds for material expenses	7,900,000
242	01-3-1	Funds for individual incomes and other compensation of officials	1,090,000
243	01-3-2	Compensation for living separated from family	250,000
244	01-3-2	Travel expenses abroad	2,500,000
245	01-3-2	Sezana customs free zone	4,000,000
246	01-3-2	Currency rate of exchange differences	184,270,000
247	01-3-2	Cooperation with international financial organizations	300,000
248	01-3-2	Obligations to Kosovo to cover differences in interest on borrowed international credit	270,000,000
249	01-3-2	Purchase and replacement of equipment	400,000
250	01-3-2	For certain needs	10,834,000
251	01-3-2	Funds for equalizing individual incomes in federal agencies	920,730,000
252	01-3-3	Compensation for nationalized property in Yugoslavia	4,500,000
253	01-3-3	Compensation and fees for Public Accounting Service	14,400,000

254	01-3-3	Rental of Embassy of Ethiopia	40,000	
255	01-3-3	Costs of Fixed Capital Revaluation Commission	70,000	
256	01-3-3	National defense affairs	54,000	
		Total, basic allocation 01		1,732,761,000
		Basic allocation 04 -- Transfer funds to other socio- political collectives		
257	04-2	Additional funds for Socialist Republic of Bosnia and Hercegovina	9,112,475,000	
258	04-2	Additional funds for Socialist Republic of Macedonia	4,153,407,000	
259	04-2	Additional funds for Socialist Republic of Montenegro	3,427,024,000	
260	04-2	Additional funds for Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo	14,856,414,000	
261	04-2	Unpaid obligations to SAP Kosovo brought forward from previous years	1,050,000,000	
		Total, basic allocation 04		32,599,320,000
		Basic allocation 05 -- Obligations in financing public activities		
262	05-9	Additional earmarked funds for Montenegro Pension and Disability Insurance Collective to make up deficit in Pension and Disability Insurance Fund	1,032,000,000	
263	05-9	Funds for added benefit military personnel pensions under the Law on Federal Obligations for Combat Personnel Pensions	4,270,800,000	
264	05-9	Funds for increase in military pensions	4,092,500,000	



265	05-9	Additional earmarked funds to make up deficit in Military Personnel Pension Fund	12,871,700,000	
		Total, basic allocation 05		22,267,000,000
		Basic allocation 06 -- Other general social needs		
266	06-11	Compensation to meet costs of Public Accounting Service for record keeping operations, audit operations, and information analysis operations	225,600,000	
		Total, basic allocation 06		225,600,000
		Basic allocation 07 -- Federal reserve funds		
267	07-1	Set aside for permanent federal reserve	153,800,000	
268	07-2	Current budgetary reserve	288,900,000	
		Total, basic allocation 07		442,700,000
		Basic allocation 08 -- Fixed period funds, set aside funds, obligations, and other needs of Federal interest		
269	08-4-2	Obligations from foreign loans and for nationalized foreign property	70,000,000	
270	08-4-2	For repayment of credit for agricultural surpluses used to finance 1965 federal budget and 1966 federal budget	166,480,000	
271	08-4-2	SAP Kosovo obligation assumed for repayment of foreign loan for Ibar-Lepenac hydroelectric power system	460,000,000	
272	08-4-2	Funds to cover currency exchange rate differences		

		brought forward from previous years	970,000,000	
273	08-4-2	Repayment of credit approved for execution of permanent federal commodity reserve program in 1978	985,300,000	
274	08-4-2	Funds for repayment of international credit for traffic routes in territory of Montenegro	391,000,000	
275	08-4-2	Contribution to inter- national association for development of IDA	127,100,000	
276	08-4-2	Member deposit for Interamerican Bank	97,000,000	
277	08-4-2	Yugoslav member deposit in African Development Bank	133,900,000	
278	08-4-2	Special increase in Yugoslav deposit in capital of International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	218,500,000	
279	08-4-2	General increase in capital of International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	448,500,000	
280	08-4-2	Third Supplement to African Development Fund	160,200,000	
281	08-4-2	Yugoslav member deposit in Joint Fund for Primary Products	40,000,000	
		Total, basic allocation 08		4,267,980,000
		Total, Chapter 1		61,535,361,000

## Chapter 2. Federal Foreign Exchange Inspectorate

		Basic allocation 01 -- Funds for operation of adminis- trative organs	
282	01-1-1	Funds for personnel individual incomes	116,683,000

283	01-2	Funds for material expenses	7,200,000	
284	01-3-2	Remuneration for honorary workers in foreign exchange inspectorates of republics	30,000	
285	01-3-2	Travel expenses of foreign exchange inspectors in Yugoslavia	4,080,000	
286	01-3-2	Rental and maintenance of business premises	2,800,000	
287	01-3-2	Travel expenses abroad	2,500,000	
288	01-3-2	Purchase of equipment	400,000	
289	01-3-2	Representation costs	6,000	
290	01-3-3	National defense affairs	35,000	
		Total, basic allocation 01		133,734,000
		Total, Chapter 2		133,734,000
		Total, Section 14 (items 239 to 290)		61,669,095,000

#### Section 15. Federal Secretariat for Foreign Trade

Basic allocation 01 -- Funds for operation of administrative organs

291	01-1-1	Funds for personnel individual incomes	96,069,000	
292	01-2	Funds for material expenses	6,737,000	
293	01-3-1	Funds for individual incomes and other compensation for officials	968,000	
294	01-3-2	Compensation for living separated from family	324,000	
295	01-3-2	Preparation of bulletins and other materials and forms for application of foreign trade and foreign exchange system	140,000	

296	01-3-2	Costs of foreign and domestic delegations	2,475,000	
297	01-3-2	Compensation for translation of technical materials and foreign publications from foreign languages	100,000	
298	01-3-2	Purchase of clothing and footwear	18,000	
299	01-3-2	Dues for membership in international organizations	52,369,000	
300	01-3-2	Addition and replacement of equipment	671,000	
301	01-3-2	Costs of worker advanced training program	120,000	
302	01-3-3	National Defense Affairs	169,000	
		Total, basic allocation 01		160,160,000
		Total, Section 15 (items 291 to 302)		160,160,000

## Section 16. Federal Secretariat for the Market and General Economy Affairs

### Chapter 1. Secretariat

		Basic allocation 01 -- Funds for operation of administrative organs		
303	01-1-1	Funds for personnel individual incomes	53,000,000	
304	01-2	Funds for material expenses	4,500,000	
305	01-3-1	Funds for individual incomes and other compensation for officials	952,000	
306	01-3-1	Compensation for living separated from family	400,000	
307	01-3-2	Travel expenses abroad	385,000	
308	01-3-2	Costs of international cooperation	360,000	
309	01-3-2	Travel expenses in Yugoslavia	1,000,000	

310	01-3-2	Data processing costs	50,000	
311	01-3-2	Dues for membership in international organizations	13,986,000	
312	01-3-2	Funds for financing costs connected with analysis and forecasting of economic developments	4,500,000	
313	01-3-2	Costs of printing coupons for purchase of gasoline and diesel fuel	86,899,000	
314	01-3-3	National defense affairs	80,000	
		Total, special allocation 01		166,112,000
		Total, Chapter 1		166,112,000

## Chapter 2. Federal Market Inspectorate

Basic allocation 01 -- Funds for operation of administrative organs

315	01-1-1	Funds for personnel individual incomes	55,555,000
316	01-2	Funds for material expenses	3,300,000
317	01-3-2	Compensation for overtime work and work on holidays	300,000
318	01-3-2	Travel expenses abroad	50,000
319	01-3-2	Compensation for authorized organizations and specialists for performing quality control of imported products	1,350,000
320	01-3-2	Quality control costs	1,000,000
321	01-3-2	Rental fees	1,700,000
322	01-3-2	International cooperation costs	20,000
323	01-3-2	Compensation for expert opinions and testimony	800,000
324	01-3-2	Purchase of equipment	380,000
325	01-3-2	Purchase of technical publications	450,000

326	01-3-2	Travel expenses of market inspectors in Yugoslavia	4,200,000	
327	01-3-2	Representation costs	12,000	
328	01-3-2	Compensation for living separated from family	200,000	
329	01-3-2	Purchase of service clothing and footwear	500,000	
		Total, basic allocation 01		69,817,000
		Total, Chapter 2		69,817,000

#### Chapter 2. Federal Directorate of Industrial Product Reserves

Basic allocation 01 -- Funds  
for operation of adminis-  
trative organs

330	01-1-1	Funds for personnel individual incomes	41,919,000	
331	01-2	Funds for material expenses	4,950,000	
332	01-3-2	Travel expenses in Yugoslavia and abroad	1,300,000	
333	01-3-2	Representation costs	21,000	
334	01-3-2	Studies, analyses, and periodicals	100,000	
335	01-3-2	Costs of minor equip- ment maintenance and equipment procurement	500,000	
336	01-3-2	Compensation for living separated from family	400,000	
337	01-3-3	National defense affairs	30,000	
338	01-3-4	For certain needs	282,500,000	
		Total, basic allocation 01		331,720,000
		Total, Chapter 3		331,720,000

#### Chapter 4. Federal Directorate for Food Product Reserves

Basic allocation 01 -- Funds  
for operation of adminis-  
trative organs

339	01-1-1	Funds for personnel individual incomes	42,599,000	
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340	01-2	Funds for material expenses	3,000,000	
341	01-3-2	Compensation for living separated from family	76,000	
342	01-3-2	Travel expenses in Yugoslavia and abroad	1,300,000	
343	01-3-2	Representation costs	15,000	
344	01-3-2	Costs of minor inventory maintenance and equipment purchases	450,000	
345	01-3-2	Studies, analyses, and periodicals	500,000	
346	01-3-3	National defense affairs	70,000	
347	01-3-4	Funds for certain needs	906,000,000	
		Total, basic allocation 01		954,010,000
		Total, Chapter 4		954,010,000
		Total, Section 16 (items 303 to 347)		1,521,659,000

Section 17. Federal Secretariat for the Administration of Justice and Organization of Federal Administration

Chapter 1. Secretariat

		Basic allocation 01 -- Funds for operation of administrative organs		
348	01-1-1	Funds for personnel individual incomes	31,549,000	
349	01-2	Funds for material expenses	1,600,000	
350	01-3-1	Funds for individual incomes and other compensation of officials	986,000	
351	01-3-2	Compensation for living separated from family	216,000	
352	01-3-2	Extradition costs	1,650,000	
353	01-3-2	Travel expenses abroad	260,000	
354	01-3-2	Translation of petitions and documents from foreign languages	24,000	

355	01-3-1	Costs of expert testimony and legal costs	68,000	
356	01-3-2	Costs connected with preparation of regulations	300,000	
357	01-3-2	Disbursements for certain needs	40,000,000	
358	01-3-3	Share in financing of international meetings and other events	120,000	
359	01-3-3	National defense affairs	34,000	
		Total, basic allocation 01		76,807,000
		Total, Chapter 1		76,807,000

Chapter 2. Office of Advancement of Federal Administration

Basic allocation 01 - Funds for operation of administrative organs

360	01-1-1	Funds for personnel individual incomes	10,942,000	
361	01-2	Funds for material expenses	325,000	
362	01-3-2	Compensation for living separated from family	108,000	
363	01-3-2	Travel expenses abroad	30,000	
364	01-3-2	Purchase of technical literature	7,000	
365	01-3-2	Costs of professional training of personnel of federal organs and federal organizations	60,000	
366	01-3-2	Costs of publishing Office bulletin	126,000	
367	01-3-2	Dues for membership in international organizations	12,000	
378	01-3-2	Dues for membership in international organizations	579,000	
		Total, basic allocation 01		12,189,000
		Total, Chapter 2		12,189,000

### Chapter 3. Data Processing Office of Federal Organs

		Basic allocation 01 -- Funds for operation of administra- tive organs	
369	01-1-1	Funds for personnel individual incomes	29,623,000
370	01-2	Funds for material expenses	2,840,000
371	01-3-2	Travel costs abroad	30,000
372	01-3-2	Purchase of technical literature	360,000
373	01-3-2	Material expenses connected with publica- tion and storage of documentation and infor- mation materials	200,000
374	01-3-2	Costs of electronic computer operation	1,550,000
375	01-3-2	Costs of information system development projects	200,000
376	01-3-2	Purchase of equipment	2,219,000
377	01-3-2	Specialized advanced personnel training abroad	100,000
		Total, basic allocation 01	37,122,000
		Total, Chapter 2	37,122,000

### Chapter 4. Financing of Work Programs of Independent Institutions and Organizations

		Basic allocation 01 -- Funds for operation of administra- tive organs	
378	01-3-2	Funds for execution of programs of the Comparative Law Institute	5,230,000
379	01-3-2	Compensation to health establishments for provision of services to personnel in federal agencies	1,036,000
380	01-3-2	Funds for execution of work program of the Museum of the	

		Revolution of the Peoples and Nationalities of Yugoslavia	20,533,000	
381	01-3-2	Funds for AVNOJ award	3,800,000	
382	01-3-2	Mosa Pijade Fund for Promotion of the Fine Arts	2,590,000	
383	01-3-2	Funds for operation of commission on objects bearing the likeness of Josip Broz Tito	194,000	
384	01-3-2	Edvard Kardelj Award	500,000	
		Total, basic allocation 01		33,883,000
		Total, Chapter 4		33,883,000
		Total, Section, 17 (items 348 to 384)		160,001,000

Section 18. Federal Secretariat of Information

		Basic allocation 01 -- Funds for operation of administra- tive organs		
385	01-1-1	Funds for personnel individual incomes	62,166,000	
386	01-2	Funds for material expenses	2,638,000	
387	01-3-1	Funds for individual incomes and other compensation of officials	987,000	
388	01-3-2	Subscription to news- papers, periodicals, and publications	1,450,000	
389	01-3-2	Lodging costs for foreign guests and journalists	4,800,000	
390	01-3-2	State visits by escorted foreign journalists	1,480,000	
391	01-3-2	Training journalists from nonaligned countries	5,600,000	
392	01-3-2	Issue of bulletins and costs of holding press conferences and publish- ing activities connected with work of Federal Executive Council	2,900,000	

393	01-3-2	Execution of international relations program of Yugoslav Journalists' Association	1,600,000
394	01-3-2	Costs of cooperation at international level in the field of information among nonaligned and developing countries	220,000
395	01-3-2	Addition to and replacement of equipment	79,000
396	01-3-3	Publishing activities, current written information, purchase of publications about Yugoslavia in foreign languages, information and documentary films, illustrated reports, exhibits, special events, Secretariat operating funds, and cost of transporting information and publicity material	37,988,000
397	01-3-3	Purchases of periodicals to be sent abroad	70,000,000
398	01-3-3	Radio program beamed abroad	140,000,000
399	01-3-3	Radio broadcasts and reports and TV programs for presentation abroad	1,800,000
400	01-3-3	Press agency services	248,000,000
401	01-3-3	Costs of preparing 'Film News'	27,000,000
402	01-3-3	Information-publicity and cultural-entertainment activities intended for Yugoslav workers and emigres abroad	20,000,000
403	01-3-3	Informing foreign public by radio and television	16,000,000
404	01-3-3	International Press Center in Belgrade	10,000
405	01-3-3	National defense affairs	13,000,000

406	01-3-3	National defense and public self-protection in the public information system	17,000,000
407	01-3-3	Regular costs of maintaining Defense Preparation Service of Radio Yugoslavia	6,000,000
408	01-3-3	Regular costs of maintaining Defense Preparation Service of Tanjug Press Agency	1,800,000
		Total, basic allocation 01	692,502,000
		Total, Section 18 (items 385 to 408)	692,502,000

Section 19. Federal Committee for Power Engineering and Industry

Basic allocation 01 -- Funds for operation of administrative organs

409	01-1-1	Funds for personnel individual incomes	56,427,000
410	01-2	Funds for material expenses	2,560,000
411	01-3-1	Funds for individual incomes and other compensation of officials	899,000
412	01-3-2	Costs of international cooperation in Yugoslavia	960,000
413	01-3-2	Traveling expenses abroad	1,200,000
414	01-3-2	Compensation for work of members of commissions and personnel	150,000
415	01-3-2	Costs of holding Committee meetings	350,000
416	01-3-2	Dues for membership in international organizations	70,966,000
417	01-3-2	Costs of implementing work program of Federal Executive Council Nuclear Energy Commission	420,000

418	01-3-2	Elaboration of expert analyses	250,000	
419	01-3-3	National defense affairs	300,000	
		Total, basic allocation 01		134,482,000
		Total, Section 19 (items 409 go 419)		134,482,000

Section 20. Federal Agriculture Committee

Basic allocation 01 -- Funds for operation of administrative organs

420	01-1-1	Funds for personnel individual incomes	152,922,000	
421	01-2	Funds for material expenses	4,500,000	
422	01-2	Funds for material expenses of border stations	17,000,000	
423	01-3-1	Funds for individual incomes and other compensation of officials	950,000	
424	01-3-2	Contribution to World Food Program (WFP)	17,300,000	
425	01-3-2	Costs of international cooperation in water-power engineering	900,000	
426	01-3-2	Compensation for work of special commission members	420,000	
427	01-3-2	Costs of inspecting plant protection agents	180,000	
428	01-3-2	Costs of inspecting livestock protection agents	70,000	
429	01-3-2	Application of measures in border zone in field of veterinary medicine and plant protection	200,000	
430	01-3-2	Costs of international cooperation in agriculture and forestry	2,400,000	
431	01-3-2	Costs of holding Committee meetings	600,000	



432	01-3-2	Holding seminars and courses and preparation of regulations in the field of veterinary medicine and plant protection	2,000,000
433	01-3-2	Compensation for foreign personnel in sphere of plant protection at border crossings	400,000
434	01-3-2	For monitoring movement of quarantine diseases and pests	1,000,000
435	01-3-2	Dues for membership in international organizations	7,166,000
436	01-3-2	Compensation for overtime work in veterinary medicine at border crossings	240,000
437	01-3-2	Compensation for overtime work in plant protection at border crossings	350,000
438	01-3-2	Recognition of newly created varieties and credit for introduction of planting stock seeds into production	3,500,000
439	01-3-2	Compensation for outside personnel for performing veterinary inspection at border	480,000
440	01-3-2	For testing and application of new technologies and practices in agriculture and forestry in accordance with economic development policy in 1984	2,750,000
441	01-3-2	Preparation and printing of instructions for implementation of regulations and measures under federal jurisdiction	1,500,000
442	01-3-2	Holding of fairs, exhibitions, conferences, symposia, and congresses to promote agriculture	1,700,000

443	01-3-2	Monitoring, establishment, and conduct of cooperation with countries with which intergovernmental committees and commissions are maintained, and especially with developing countries	800,000
444	01-3-2	Purchase and addition of equipment	670,000
445	01-3-2	Costs of establishing behavior of active substances of pesticides	550,000
446	01-3-2	Operating costs of commissions of Committee working bodies	600,000
447	01-3-2	Diagnosis of viral diseases	400,000
448	01-3-2	Completion of integral measures for plant protection and introduction of nonpesticide measures for control of plant diseases and pests	1,000,000
449	01-3-2	Compensation for living separated from family	561,000
450	01-3-2	Participation in development of initiative program for establishment of causes and taking of measures to rectify wholesale dessication of important tree species	550,000
451	02-3-2	Compensation for night-time and holiday work in veterinary medicine at border crossings	500,000
452	01-3-2	Contribution to International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)	4,377,000
453	01-3-2	Participation in preparation of publication 'Production and Agrarian Policy' (Volume II)	250,000

454	01-3-2	Operating costs of Council of Federal Agriculture Committee on Agrarian Policy	1,600,000	
455	01-3-2	Compensation for night-time and holiday work in plant protection at border crossings	500,000	
456	01-3-2	Participation in preparation of handbook 'Pesticides in the Economy and Forestry of Yugoslavia'	300,000	
457	01-3-2	Costs of maintaining border station business premises	554,000	
458	01-3-3	National defense affairs	900,000	
		Total, basic allocation 01		232,640,000
		Total, Section 20 (items 420 to 458)		232,640,000

## Section 21. Federal Committee on Traffic and Communications

### Chapter 1. Committee

		Basic allocation 01 -- Funds for operation of administrative organs		
459	01-1-1	Funds for personnel individual incomes	60,003,000	
460	01-2	Funds for material expenses	5,300,000	
461	01-3-1	Funds for individual incomes and other compensation of officials	924,000	
462	01-3-2	Preparation of technical regulations	3,000,000	
463	01-3-2	Costs of international cooperation	800,000	
464	01-3-2	Travel expenses abroad	1,700,000	
465	01-3-2	Compensation for work of commission members	300,000	
466	01-3-2	Printing of international driver's licenses	1,600,000	

467	01-3-2	Purchase and addition of of equipment	100,000
468	01-3-2	Dues for membership in international organi- zations	35,417,000
469	01-3-2	Costs of participation by Jugoregistar experts in operations of federal interest	3,100,000
470	01-3-2	Compensation for living separated from family	700,000
471	01-3-2	Funds for certain needs	400,000
472	01-3-2	Costs of Committee meetings	300,000
473	01-3-2	Compensation for pension and health insurance of Yugoslav citizens temporarily employed in Secretariat of Danubian Commission	520,000
474	01-3-2	Maintenance of regular air traffic to and from Belgrade and Tirana	16,000,000
475	01-3-2	Maintenance of regular air traffic to and from Belgrade and Malta	16,500,000
476	01-3-2	Maintenance of regular air traffic to and from Belgrade and Cyprus	16,800,000
477	01-3-2	Compensation for airport work for air traffic safety needs	16,120,000
478	01-3-3	For navigational safety in maritime traffic	120,000,000
479	01-3-3	For navigational safety in river traffic	150,000,000
480	01-3-3	National defense affairs	350,000
481	01-3-3	Funds for work of Geomagnetic Institute in matters of federal interest	31,200,000
482	-1-3-2	Funds for meeting obliga- tions for authorized	

driving in international traffic	209,900,000	
Total, basic allocation 01		691,034,000
Total, Chapter 1		691,034,000

Chapter 2. Federal Flight Control Administration

Basic allocation 01 -- Funds for operation of administrative organs

483	01-1-1	Funds for personnel individual incomes	775,698,000
484	01-2	Funds for material expenses	8,000,000
485	01-3-2	Costs of operation	125,900,000
486	01-3-2	Rental fees	3,469,000
487	01-3-2	Airplane use costs	42,000,000
488	01-3-2	Compensation for night-time and holiday work	34,000,000
489	01-3-2	Compensation for foreign personnel	200,000
490	01-3-2	Vehicle use costs	21,000,000
491	01-3-2	Insurance costs	11,200,000
492	01-3-2	Travel expenses in Yugoslavia	17,276,000
493	01-3-2	Printing costs	1,200,000
494	01-3-2	Purchase of clothing and footwear	19,800,000
495	01-3-2	Bank commission costs	6,500,000
496	01-3-2	Travel expenses abroad	1,500,000
497	01-3-2	Dues for membership in international and other organizations	1,181,000
498	01-3-2	Purchase of labor safety equipment	2,000,000
499	01-3-2	Purchase of additional minor equipment	3,600,000
500	01-3-2	Postal, telegraph, and telephone costs	55,900,000
501	01-3-2	Guarding and securing of property	10,000,000

502	01-3-2	Medical examinations of controllers, flight technicians, and drivers	3,300,000	
503	01-3-2	Purchase of training aids and textbooks	600,000	
504	01-3-2	Representation costs	50,000	
505	01-3-2	Costs of reconditioning aviation charts	6,000,000	
506	01-3-2	Costs paid in accordance with military regulations	4,800,000	
507	01-3-3	National defense affairs	300,000	
		Total, basic allocation 01		1,155,474,000
		Total, Chapter 2		1,155,474,000

### Chapter 3. Federal Radio Broadcasting Administration

Basic allocation 01 -- Funds for operation of administration organs

508	01-1-1	Funds for personnel individual incomes	47,368,000
509	01-2	Funds for material expenses	1,350,000
510	01-3-2	Compensation for nighttime work	40,000
511	01-3-2	Maintenance of control and measurement center	700,000
512	01-3-2	Property insurance	3,500,000
513	01-3-2	Purchase and addition of equipment	300,000
514	01-3-2	Vehicle fleet expenses	1,000,000
515	01-3-2	Travel expenses in Yugoslavia	1,000,000
516	01-3-2	Travel expenses abroad	800,000
517	01-3-2	Purchase of clothing and footwear	50,000
518	01-3-2	Preparation of special technical regulations, instructions, and proposals	20,000

519	01-3-2	Information and documentation data processing	1,000,000	
520	01-3-2	Costs of routine maintenance and capital overhaul of one-sixth of business premises at Rijeka KMC	400,000	
521	01-3-2	Postal, telegraph, and telephone expenses	1,000,000	
522	01-3-2	Modification of premises to accommodate computer equipment	700,000	
523	01-3-2	Obligations to International Telecommunications Union and other payments	1,000,000	
524	01-3-3	National defense affairs	85,000	
		Total, basic allocation 01		60,313,000
		Total, Chapter 3		60,313,000

#### Chapter 4. Federal Aviation Inspectorate

		Basic allocation 01 -- Funds for operation of administrative organs		
525	01-1-1	Funds for personnel individual incomes	32,129,000	
526	01-2	Funds for material expenses	3,730,000	
527	01-3-2	Costs of airplane and automobile use	3,000,000	
528	01-3-2	Purchase of clothing and footwear	585,000	
529	01-3-2	Costs of international cooperation costs	30,000	
530	01-3-2	Travel expenses abroad	2,000,000	
531	01-3-2	Compensation for work of foreign personnel	50,000	
532	01-3-2	Travel expenses in Yugoslavia	2,500,000	
533	01-3-2	Purchase and addition of equipment	1,000,000	
534	01-3-2	Translation costs	50,000	



535	01-3-2	Conference organization costs	20,000	
536	01-3-2	Specialist training costs	40,000	
537	01-3-2	Compensation for night-time and holiday work	50,000	
538	01-3-2	Representation costs	12,000	
539	01-3-2	Compensation for transportation of workers to and from work	336,000	
540	01-3-2	Membership dues and assessments	200,000	
541	01-3-3	National defense affairs	22,000	
		Total, basic allocation 01		45,754,000
		Total, Chapter 4		45,754,000
		Total, Section 21 (items 459 to 541)		1,952,575,000

## Section 22. Federal Labor, Health, and Social Welfare Committee

### Chapter 1. Committee

		Basic allocation 01 -- Funds for operation of administrative organs		
542	01-1-1	Funds for personnel individual incomes	91,800,000	
543	01-2	Funds for material expenses	2,300,000	
544	01-3-1	Funds for individual incomes and other compensation of officials	982,000	
545	01-3-2	Travel expenses abroad	3,400,000	
546	01-3-2	Travel expenses in Yugoslavia	1,100,000	
547	01-3-2	Travel expenses of foreign specialists and natives accompanying them, costs connected with foreigners and negotiations with foreign delegations and diplomatic and other representatives	700,000	
548	01-3-2	Compensation for work of members of permanent expert commissions	550,000	

549	01-3-2	Costs of holding meetings of Committees and their bodies on health preparations for national defense	450,000
550	01-3-2	Costs of publishing reports of labor inspectorate and medical inspectorate	100,000
551	01-3-2	Dues for membership in international organizations	180,000,000
552	01-3-2	Certain operations in area of pharmaceutical service and medical supplies of federal interest and to be negotiated with pertinent specialized institutions	500,000
553	01-3-2	Purchase and addition of equipment	300,000
554	01-3-2	Compensation for part-time workers and outside personnel	1,800,000
555	01-3-2	Compensation for overtime work connected with border medical supervision	250,000
556	01-3-2	Rental and maintenance of business premises for border medical supervision	1,450,000
557	01-3-2	Purchase of service clothing for border medical inspectors	200,000
558	01-3-2	Costs of protecting country from introduction of contagious diseases	3,900,000
559	01-3-2	Drug analysis costs	550,000
560	01-3-2	Costs connected with performance of border medical supervision	2,600,000
561	01-3-2	Costs of medical treatment for foreigners in Yugoslavia	800,000

562	01-3-2	Protection from ionizing radiation	150,000	
563	01-3-2	Material security and lodging of refugees	9,000,000	
564	01-3-2	Certain operations in area of health protection of direct interest for performance of Federal functions, to be negotiated with Federal Health Care Institute	20,000,000	
565	01-3-2	Costs of monitoring pollution of international and interrepublic waters	1,350,000	
566	01-3-2	Operating costs of inter-departmental working groups coordinating work of federal organs in implementing resolution of world conference of UN International Women's Year	1,200,000	
567	01-3-2	Obligations of Yugoslavia as member of World Health Organization	105,000	
568	01-3-2	Costs of preparing Yugoslav pharmacopoeia	1,500,000	
569	01-3-2	Costs of preparing regulations on health suitability of foods and items in common use	400,000	
570	01-3-3	Financing activities for Yugoslav workers employed abroad	9,000,000	
571	01-3-3	May Day award funds	2,600,000	
572	01-3-3	Costs of preparing nomenclature of occupations	2,500,000	
573	01-3-3	National defense costs	200,000	
574	01-3-3	Contribution to UN Population Activity Fund	555,000	
		Total, basic allocation 01		342,092,000
		Total, Chapter 1		342,092,000

## Chapter 2. Federal Employment Affairs Bureau

Basic allocation 01 -- Funds  
for operation of administra-  
tive organs

575	01-1-1	Funds for personnel individual incomes	35,536,000	
576	01-2	Funds for material expenses	3,300,000	
577	01-3-2	Material expenses of permanent Yugoslav- foreign commissions	713,090	
578	01-3-2	Compensation of social workers for separate subsistence abroad and costs of sending such workers abroad	3,400,000	
579	01-3-2	Costs of printing and publishing bulletins and reports	450,000	
580	01-3-2	Official travel in Yugoslavia	1,500,000	
581	01-3-2	Travel expenses abroad	2,100,000	
582	01-3-2	Purchase of specialized literature	100,000	
583	01-3-2	Schooling of children of Yugoslav citizens temp- orarily employed abroad	2,000,000	
584	01-3-3	National defense affairs	69,000	
		Total, basic allocation 01		49,168,000
		Total, Chapter 2		49,168,000
		Total, Section 22 (items 524 to 584)		391,260,000

## Section 23. Federal Committee on Veterans' and Disabled Veterans' Affairs

Basic allocation 01 -- funds  
for operation of administra-  
tive organs

585	01-1-1	Funds for personnel individual incomes	12,037,000
586	01-2	Funds for material expenses	580,000

587	01-3-1	Funds for individual incomes and other compensation of officials	954,000	
588	01-3-2	Travel costs abroad	377,000	
589	01-3-2	Travel costs in Yugoslavia	172,000	
590	01-3-2	Translation of disability and other materials from foreign languages	20,000	
591	01-3-2	Costs of holding Committee meetings	160,000	
592	01-3-3	Care of Yugoslav veterans' graves and cemeteries	21,405,000	
		Total, basic allocation 01		35,705,000
		Basic allocation 05 -- Obligations in financing public activities		
593	05-9	Funds for pension benefit (less military pensions, pursuant to Law on federal obligations for veterans' pensions)	38,752,500,000	
594	05-11	Funds for disabled veterans' income	9,854,500,000	
595	05-11	Funds for disabled veterans' health care	1,351,300,000	
596	05-11	Funds for spa and climate therapy	829,500,000	
597	05-11	Funds for veterans' allowance	124,300,000	
598	05-11	Compensation for holders of 1941 Partisans' Service Certificate and other distinctions	590,300,000	
599	05-11	Disability income for beneficiaries abroad	102,300,000	

600	05-11	Costs of transmitting payments and records on basic entitlement beneficiaries	50,000,000	
		Total, basic allocation 05		51,654,700,000
		Total, Section 23 (items 585 to 600)		51,690,405,000

#### Section 24. Federal Legislation Committee

		Basic allocation 01 -- funds for operation of administrative organs		
601	01-1-1	Funds for personnel individual incomes	24,253,000	
602	01-2	Funds for material expenses	1,150,000	
603	01-3-1	Funds for individual incomes and other compensation of officials	987,000	
604	01-3-2	Travel costs in Yugoslavia by members of Committee and its bodies	500,000	
605	01-3-2	Representation costs	25,000	
606	01-3-2	SEV legal affairs commission	400,000	
		Total, basic allocation 01		27,315,000
		Total, Section 24 (items 501 to 606)		27,315,000

#### Section 25. Federal Customs Administration

		Basic allocation 01 -- funds for operation of administrative organs		
607	01-1-1	Funds for personnel individual incomes	2,274,926,000	
608	01-2	Funds for material expenses	454,900,000	
609	01-3-2	Damage compensation under articles 252, 283, and 356 of Customs Law	500,000	
610	01-3-2	Travel expenses abroad	1,200,000	

611	01-3-2	Dues for membership in international organizations	4,200,000	
612	01-3-2	Costs of systematic personnel inspections	3,330,000	
613	01-3-2	Personnel security costs	3,330,000	
614	01-3-2	Rewards for detection of customs violations	3,000,000	
615	01-3-2	Compensation to officials for living separated from family	216,000	
616	01-3-3	National defense affairs	3,950,000	
		Total, basic allocation 01		2,749,492,000
		Total, Section 25 (items 607 to 616)		2,749,492,000

Section 26. Federal Social Planning Institute

Basic allocation 01 -- funds for operation of administrative organs

617	01-1-1	Funds for personnel individual incomes	80,403,000	
618	01-2	Funds for material expenses	8,000,000	
619	01-3-1	Funds for individual incomes and other compensation of officials	2,028,000	
620	01-3-2	Travel expenses abroad	50,000	
621	01-3-2	Compensation for outside personnel and survey costs	360,000	
622	01-3-2	Expert consultations and conferences	600,000	
623	01-3-2	Publication of bulletin 'Economic Developments in the World and Their Effect on the Yugoslav Economy'	3,500,000	
624	01-3-2	Methodological research	3,200,000	
625	01-3-3	National defense affairs	100,000	
		Total, basic allocation 01		98,241,000
		Total, Section 26 (items 617 to 625)		98,241,000



## Section 27. Federal Price Affairs Association

Basic allocation 01 -- funds  
for operation of administrative  
organs

626	01-1-1	Funds for personnel individual incomes	30,268,000	
627	01-2	Funds for material expenses	1,940,000	
628	01-3-2	Publication printing costs	100,000	
629	01-3-2	Purchase of equipment	170,000	
630	01-3-2	Costs of holding council meetings	3,000,000	
631	01-3-2	Costs of technical cooperation with price association organs of republics and provinces	120,000	
632	01-3-2	Costs of preparing materials for elabora- tion of forthcoming imple- menting regulations	100,000	
633	01-3-2	Translation into lang- uages of the peoples and nationalities	50,000	
634	01-3-3	National defense affairs	50,000	
		Total, basic allocation 01		35,798,000
		Total, Section 27 (items 626 to 634)		35,798,000

## Section 28. Federal Institute of Statistics

Basic allocation 01 -- funds  
for operation of administra-  
tive organs

635	01-1-1	Funds for personnel individual incomes	218,422,000
636	01-2	Funds for material expenses	15,000,000
637	01-3-2	Firefighting and sanitation measures	200,000
638	01-3-2	Travel expenses abroad	500,000
639	01-3-2	Dues for membership in international organi- zations	1,248,000

640	01-3-2	Statistical research costs	5,000,000	
641	01-3-2	Costs of Automatic Data Processing Center	7,700,000	
642	01-3-2	Costs of publishing activities	6,000,000	
643	01-3-2	Building and equipment maintenance	900,000	
644	01-3-2	Rental fees	5,000,000	
645	01-3-2	Costs of automatic data processing machine services	163,000,000	
646	01-3-2	Costs of personnel technical training	1,000,000	
647	01-3-2	Costs of international cooperation	100,000	
648	01-3-3	National defense affairs	250,000	
		Total, basic allocation 01		424,920,000
		Total, Section 28 (items 635 to 648)		424,920,000

Section 29. Federal Institution of International Scientific, Educational and Cultural, and Technical Cooperation

Basic allocation 01 -- funds for operation of administrative organs

649	01-1-1	Funds for personnel individual incomes	51,632,000	
650	01-2	Funds for material expenses	4,000,000	
651	01-3-2	Compensation for living separated from family	324,000	
652	01-3-2	Addition and replacement of equipment	200,000	
653	01-3-2	Dues for membership in international organizations	171,083,000	
654	01-3-2	Contribution to UN Agency in Yugoslavia	8,933,000	
655	01-3-3	Costs of regular training, specialization, and study residence of		

		foreign citizens in Yugoslavia	63,617,000
656	01-3-3	Costs of preparation for departure of specialists, participation in payments to Yugoslav specialists, and assistance in organizing the Cadre Training Center in developing countries	43,680,000
657	01-3-3	Preparation of studies, experts' reports, technical documentation, publications, international seminars, special courses for developing countries, and film production	4,368,000
658	01-3-3	Cultural cooperation with developing countries	10,640,000
659	01-3-3	International seminar on the university today -- cooperation with representatives of developing countries	168,000
660	01-3-3	International negotiations and meetings of joint commissions, travel expenses in Yugoslavia and abroad	5,040,000
661	01-3-3	Translation and reproduction of proposals, reports, analyses, and other materials	737,000
662	01-3-3	Compensation for health services provided for personnel of UN Agency in Yugoslavia	45,000
663	01-3-3	Compensation for performance of certain operations under federal jurisdiction by the Yugoslav Bibliographic Institute	1,396,000

664	01-3-3	Information activities	1,680,000	
665	01-3-3	Center for Guidance and Organization of Mutual Cooperation of Nonaligned Countries in the field of science and technology	3,920,000	
666	01-3-3	National defense affairs	66,000	
		Total, basic allocation 01		371,529,000
		Total, Section 29 (items 649 to 666)		371,529,000

### Section 30. Federal Hydrometeorological Institute

		Basic allocation 01 -- funds for operation of administrative organs		
667	01-1-1	Funds for personnel individual incomes	176,903,000	
668	01-2	Funds for material expenses	12,000,000	
669	01-3-2	Compensation for Sunday, nighttime, and holiday work	11,000,000	
670	01-3-2	Compensation to Radio Belgrade for broad- casting water level of Danube	3,000,000	
671	01-3-2	Telecommunications costs	12,000,000	
672	01-3-2	Travel expenses abroad	240,000	
673	01-3-2	Dues for membership in international organi- zations	40,204,000	
674	01-3-2	Costs of living separated from family	250,000	
675	01-3-2	Addition to equipment	1,390,000	
676	01-3-2	Printing of Climate Atlas Annual and other publications	3,000,000	
877	01-3-2	Financing international programs in accordance with special Federal Executive Council		

		Decisions (FIERZA, APLEX, HOMS, EMEP, MED-POL, and VITUKI)	8,970,000	
678	01-3-2	Building and equipment maintenance	7,000,000	
679	01-3-2	Travel expenses in Yugoslavia	1,000,000	
680	01-3-2	Purchase of clothing and footwear	1,900,000	
681	01-3-2	Motor vehicle maintenance and fuel	1,500,000	
682	01-3-2	Rental of business premises	6,900,000	
683	01-3-2	Costs of training hydrometeorological personnel	200,000	
684	01-3-2	Costs of coordinating group in carrying out operational tasks and obligations deriving on domestic and international levels as obligations from the Convention on pollution across borders by vehicles traveling great distances	370,000	
685	01-3-3	National defense affairs	200,000	
		Total, basic allocation 01		288,031,000
		Total, Section 30 (items 667 to 685)		288,031,000

Section 31. Federal Institute of Standardization

		Basic allocation 01 -- funds for operation of administrative organs		
686	01-1-1	Funds for personnel individual incomes	65,296,000	
687	01-2	Funds for material expenses	4,100,000	
688	01-3-2	Costs of preparing and distributing Yugoslav standards and technical regulations	10,000,000	

689	01-3-2	Translation of Yugoslav standards into languages of the peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia	9,000,000	
690	01-3-2	Dues for membership in international organizations	10,098,000	
691	01-3-2	Costs of Motor Vehicle Approval Commission	3,500,000	
692	01-3-2	Costs of preparing regulations for construction, rehabilitation, and revitalization of structures in seismically active areas	2,000,000	
693	01-3-2	Dimensional coordination costs in construction	900,000	
694	01-3-2	Costs of implementing certification system	2,700,000	
695	01-3-2	Costs of financing information system projects	1,400,000	
696	01-3-3	National defense affairs	120,000	
		Total, basic allocation 01		109,114,000
		Total, Section 31 (items 686 to 696)		109,114,000

#### Section 32. Federal Patent Office

		Basic allocation 01 -- funds for operation of administrative organs		
697	01-1-1	Funds for personnel individual incomes	55,692,000	
698	01-2	Funds for material expenses	3,400,000	
699	01-3-2	Costs of printing patents and documentation	9,200,000	
700	01-3-2	Travel costs abroad	100,000	
701	01-3-2	Purchase and addition of equipment	3,000,000	
702	01-3-2	Printing of patent bulletin	3,190,000	

703	01-3-2	Preparation of forms and materials for photocopying	1,000,000	
704	01-3-2	Receipt and forwarding of patent documentation	470,000	
705	01-3-2	Publishing activity costs	39,000	
706	01-3-2	Costs of Federal Patent Office Information System	2,500,000	
707	01-3-2	Costs of Federal Patent Office Council	149,000	
708	01-3-2	Maintenance and servicing of equipment	400,000	
709	01-3-2	Rental fees	3,608,000	
710	01-3-2	Purchase of technical literature	794,000	
711	01-3-2	Translation of international patent documentation	70,000	
712	01-3-2	Costs of federal coordinating committee on inventions	200,000	
713	01-3-3	National defense affairs	22,000	
		Total, basic allocation 01		83,834,000
		Total, Section 32 (items 697 to 713)		83,834,000

### Section 33. Federal Institute of Measures and Precious Metals

Basic allocation 01 -- funds for operation of administrative organs

714	01-1-1	Funds for personnel individual incomes	175,901,000	
715	01-2	Funds for material expenses	11,000,000	
716	01-3-2	Rental fees	1,126,000	
717	01-3-2	Purchase of stamps and minor equipment	4,000,000	
718	01-3-2	Service advancement costs	500,000	



719	01-3-2	Dues for membership in international organizations	2,749,000
720	01-3-2	Travel costs in Yugoslavia	20,000,000
721	01-3-2	Travel costs abroad	700,000
722	01-3-2	International cooperation costs	100,000
723	01-3-2	Costs of issuing publications	1,200,000
724	01-3-2	Costs of routine building maintenance	10,330,000
725	01-3-2	Telecommunications costs	500,000
726	01-3-2	Preparation of technical regulations, implementing instruments, and instructions in the field of metrology	200,000
727	01-3-2	Operating costs of council and working bodies in coordination of work and in cooperation in the field of metrology	350,000
728	01-3-2	Costs of routine maintenance and servicing of laboratory and minor equipment	600,000
729	01-3-2	Costs of systematic examinations and assurance of safety of personnel working under special conditions	454,000
730	01-3-2	Truck maintenance costs	3,200,000
731	01-3-2	Representation costs	19,000
732	01-3-2	Purchase of protective clothing and footwear	600,000
733	01-3-2	Purchase of technical publications and literature	400,000
734	01-3-2	Costs of translation to languages of peoples	

		and nationalities of Yugoslavia and to and from foreign languages	200,000	
735	01-3-2	Data processing with punch card equipment	451,000	
736	01-3-2	Costs of printing forms connected with earning of revenue	3,500,000	
737	01-3-2	Costs of information activities	150,000	
738	01-3-2	Purchase of spare parts and technical materials	2,000,000	
739	01-3-2	Addition and replacement of equipment	13,000,000	
740	01-3-2	Compensation for living separated from family	108,000	
741	01-3-2	Funds for operation of Yugoslav Center for Scientific and Technical Documentation	800,000	
742	01-3-2	Costs of preparing technical proposals and studies in the field of metrology	2,000,000	
743	01-3-3	National defense affairs	200,000	
		Total, basic allocation 01		256,338,000
		Total Section 33 (items 714 to 743)		256,338,000

#### Section 34. Federal Geological Institute

		Basic allocation 01 -- funds for operation of administrative organs		
744	01-1-1	Funds for personnel individual incomes	8,253,000	
745	01-2	Funds for material expenses	834,000	
746	01-3-2	Costs of permanent delegation for cooperation with SEV on geology	800,000	
747	01-3-2	Preparation and printing composite geological map of Yugoslavia	6,669,700	

748	01-3-2	Costs of Commission on Composite Geological Map of Yugoslavia	345,300	
749	01-3-2	Purchase of equipment	133,000	
750	01-3-2	Costs of drawing up budget of mineral raw materials and subsurface waters of Yugoslavia and preparing analysis of Yugoslav raw materials resources	4,500,000	
751	01-3-3	Compensation for living separated from family	250,000	
752	01-3-2	Funds for coordination of bilateral coordination in geological research between Yugoslavia and SEV member countries	500,000	
753	01-3-2	Conduct and maintenance of technical documentation fund on results of geological research	100,000	
754	01-3-2	Funds for cooperation with nongovernmental international geological organizations	300,000	
Total, basic allocation 01				22,685,000
Total, Section 34 (items 744 to 754)				22,685,000

#### Section 35. Archives of Yugoslavia

		Basic allocation 01 -- Funds for operation of administration organs		
755	01-1-1	Funds for personnel individual incomes	36,848,000	
756	01-2	Funds for material expenses	5,855,000	
757	01-3-2	Compensation for living separated from family	60,000	
758	01-3-2	Representation costs	60,000	
759	01-3-2	Costs of protecting archives building in the event of war	788,000	

760	01-3-2	Dues for membership in International Archives Council	150,000	
761	01-3-2	Equipment maintenance costs	250,000	
762	01-3-2	Addition and replacement of equipment	1,545,000	
763	01-3-2	Travel expenses abroad	452,000	
764	01-3-2	Costs of publishing activities	1,820,000	
		Total, basic allocation 01		46,828,000
		Total, Section 35 (items 755 to 764)		46,828,000

#### Section 36. Service Organization for Federal Organ Representation Needs

Basic allocation 01 -- funds for operation of administrative organs

765	01-1-1	Funds for personnel individual incomes	202,245,000	
766	01-2	Material expenses and costs of maintaining facilities and equipment	178,204,000	
767	01-3-2	Costs of maintenance and development of Jelen forest hunting estate, Belgrade	39,644,000	
768	01-3-2	Costs of maintenance and development of Koprivnica forest hunting estate, Bugojno	4,400,000	
769	01-3-3	National defense affairs	814,000	
		Total, basic allocation 01		425,307,000
		Total, Section 36 (items 865 to 769)		425,307,000

#### Section 37. Service Organization for Financial and Material Transactions of Federal Administrative Organs and Federal Organizations

Basic allocation 01 -- funds for operation of administrative organs

770	01-1-1	Funds for personnel individual incomes	59,024,000	
771	01-2	Funds for material expenses	8,263,000	
772	01-3-2	Compensation for outside personnel	100,000	
773	01-3-2	Purchase of equipment	4,700,000	
		Total, basic allocation 01		72,087,000
		Total, Section 37 (items 770 to 773)		72,087,000

**Section 38. Service Organization for Office Management Operations of Federal Administrative Organs and Federal Organizations**

Basic allocation 01 -- Funds for operation of administrative organs

774	01-1-1	Funds for personnel individual incomes	105,207,000	
775	01-2	Funds for material expenses	22,814,000	
776	01-3-2	Postal franking costs	5,000,000	
777	01-3-2	Spare parts for printing machines and reproduction materials	9,595,000	
778	01-3-2	Purchase of equipment	23,344,000	
		Total, basic allocation 01		165,960,000
		Total, Section 38 (items 774 to 778)		165,960,000

**Section 39. Federal Organ Office Building Administration**

Basic allocation 01 - Funds for operation of administrative organs

779	01-1-1	Funds for personnel individual incomes	237,750,000	
780	01-2	Funds for material expenses	8,105,000	
781	01-3-2	Overhead connected with building and equipment maintenance	212,408,000	
782	01-3-2	Purchase of equipment and rebuilding	45,000,000	

783	01-3-2	Building and equipment security	9,000,000	
784	01-3-2	Telephone costs of common central offices	13,500,000	
785	01-3-2	Fire and technical safety of facilities	55,000,000	
786	01-3-2	Charges for use of municipal land	14,000,000	
787	01-3-2	Transportation services	4,000,000	
789	01-3-2	Costs of establishing special telephone connections	8,400,000	
790	01-3-3	National defense affairs	600,000	
		Total, basic allocation 01		612,263,000
		Total, Section 39 (items 779 to 790)		612,263,000

#### Section 40. Federal Organ Automotive Service

Basic allocation 01 -- Funds for operation of administrative organs

791	01-1-1	Funds for personnel individual incomes	103,587,000	
792	01-2	Funds for material expenses	1,598,000	
793	01-3-2	Compensation for night-time, Sunday, and holiday work	1,000,000	
794	01-3-2	Purchase of spare parts and miscellaneous costs	52,720,000	
795	01-3-2	Purchase of equipment and special vehicles	9,492,000	
796	01-3-2	Purchase of tools and equipment	735,000	
797	01-3-3	Purchase of transportation means for national defense	10,535,000	
		Total, basic allocation 01		179,667,000
		Total, Section 40 (items 791 to 797)		179,667,000

#### Section 41. Translation Service

		Basic allocation 01 -- funds for operation of administrative organs	
798	01-1-1	Funds for personnel individual incomes	98,481,000
799	01-2	Funds for material expenses	6,000,000
800	01-3-2	Compensation for outside personnel	2,820,000
801	01-3-2	Compensation for living separated from family	1,300,000
802	01-3-2	Travel expenses abroad	40,000
803	01-3-2	Advanced technical training and speciali- zation of foreign language translators	60,000
804	01-3-2	Procurement and addition of equipment	2,530,000
805	01-3-2	Funds for formation of terminology bank	715,000
806	01-3-3	National defense affairs	50,000
		Total, basic allocation 01	111,998,000
		Total, Section 41 (items 798 to 806)	111,998,000

#### Section 43. Brioni Island Administration

		Basic allocation 01 -- funds for operation of administra- tive organs	
807	01-1-1	Funds for personnel individual incomes	65,000,000
808	01-2	Funds for material expenses	35,900,000
809	01-3-2	Compensation for individual incomes of seasonal workers and outside personnel	15,000,000
810	01-3-2	Building and equipment maintenance costs	30,000,000
811	01-3-2	Purchase of equipment	2,900,000



# Section 43. Supplementary Funds for Sociopolitical and Public Organizations

Basic allocation 06 -- Other  
general social needs

Subsidy to Central Committee  
of League of Communists of  
Yugoslavia

812	06-2	International activities	9,912,000
813	06-2	Financing of programs for scientific document- ation of International worker movement	5,946,000
814	06-2	Program of financing publishing for foreign distribution	11,618,000
815	06-2	Financing operation of Josip Broz Tito Political School in Kumrovec	21,056,000
816	06-2	Publication of collected works of Josip Broz Tito	7,500,000
817	06-2	Financing work program of Federal Conference	150,000,000
818	06-2	Subsidy for newspaper BORBA	189,000,000
819	06-2	For Serbo-Croatian edition of journal JUGOSLAVENSKI PREGLED	6,604,000
820	06-2	For Serbo-Croatian edition of journal MEĐUNARODNA POLITIKA	5,282,000
821	06-2	For the periodical ZENA DANAS	1,689,000
822	06-2	Financing of work program of Yugoslav association for protection of the human environment	5,294,000
823	06-2	Financing work program of Federal Conference "The Local Collective and the Family"	2,100,000
		Subsidy for Executive Council of Conference of	

		League of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia	
824	06-2	Financing work program of Conference	73,772,000
825	06-2	Celebration of Youth Day	37,836,000
826	06-2	Financing international activities of collective members of League of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia	2,600,000
827	06-2	For the newspaper MIADOST	19,000,000
828	06-2	For the periodical IDEJE	4,500,000
829	06-2	For youth work festival	2,400,000
830	06-2	Financing work program of Federation	38,999,000
831	06-2	For the newspaper 4. JUL	11,218,000
		Subsidy for Yugoslav Red Cross	
832	06-2	Financing work program of executive council	21,622,000
833	06-2	Search service	2,010,000
834	06-2	Dues for membership in International Red Cross League	3,315,000
835	06-2	National defense affairs	1,600,000
836	06-2	Center for training Red Cross and Red Crescent personnel of developing and non- aligned countries and in these countries	3,750,000
837	06-2	International humani- tarian assistance in the event of natural and other large-scale disasters	1,013,000

838	06-2	Financing work program of League	3,515,000	
		Subsidy for Federation of Yugoslav Associations for the United Nations Organization		
839	06-2	Financing work program of Federation	1,000,000	
		Subsidy for Yugoslav Non- commissioned Officers' Association		
840	06-2	Financing work program of Association	12,950,000	
		Physical Culture Associa- tion of Yugoslavia		
841	06-2	Costs of interna- tional activites in the field of Yugoslav physical culture	161,797,000	
842	06-2	Special sports events programs to be carried out in 1984 only	108,659,000	
		Narodna tehnika [National Engineering] -- Federation of Yugoslav Engineering Culture Programs		
843	06-2	For international activi- ties in the field of Yugoslav engineering culture	12,870,000	
		Firefighting Association of Yugoslavia		
844	06-2	For fire protection	1,372,000	
		Total, basic allocation 06-2		937,000,000
		Total, Section 43 (items 812 to 844)		937,000,000

6115  
CSO: 2800/191

## BREAKDOWN OF NON-ECONOMIC INVESTMENTS IN 1984 BUDGET

Belgrade SLUZHBI LIST SFRJ in Serbo-Croatian No 70, 30 Dec 83  
pp 2058-2059

[Text] Decision Concerning Disposal of Funds for Non-Economic Investments  
Established in 1984 Federation Budget

1. Funds for non-economic investments established in the budget of the  
federation for 1984 amounting to 1,556,700,000 dinars are allotted to  
these beneficiaries:

Number	Beneficiary	Dinars
1	2	3
1	Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia	
	Office for Representative Projects of the Presidency of the SFRY	
	--absolutely necessary repairs on the grounds of the White Palace	19,000,000
2	Federal Executive Council	
	--completion of the construction of the Josip Broz Tito Memorial Center	1,000,000
3	Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs	
	--major repairs of the buildings of our ambassadors in Bucharest and Moscow	100,000,000
4	Federal Secretariat for Information	
	--construction and modernization of the technical base of Radio Yugoslavia	60,000,000

1	2	3
5	Federal Committee for Transportation and Communication	
	Secretariat	
	--construction projects for radio-relay system in Yugoslavia	274,400,000
	--investment research and purchase of equipment and technical means for regulation of the Dunav from Belgrade to the Yugoslav-Hungarian border (Stage III)	100,000,000
	--modernization of the office of the Institution for Maintenance of Maritime Navigable Channels	50,000,000
	Federal Flight Control Administration	
	--integration and modernization for joint services for civil and military aircraft guidance	306,500,000
	Federal Radio Communications Administration	
	--purchase of equipment needed for carrying out the work of the Administration	10,000,000
6	Federal Customs Administration	
	--modernization of the customs office	174,000,000
7	Federal Statistics Institute	
	--converting office space for placement of computers for automatic data processing	22,000,000
8	Federal Hydrometeorological Institute	
	--purchase of equipment needed for carrying out the work of the Institute	10,000,000
9	Federal Measurements and Precious Metals Institute	
	--purchase of equipment needed for the Institute's work	10,000,000

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3

10 Service for Extension of Services for the  
Needs of Representatives of Federal Organs

--payment of annuities 27,000,000

--purchase of equipment needed for the  
Work of the Service 6,800,000

11 Federal Committee for Labor, Health, and  
Social Welfare

--obligation of the Federation based on the  
temporary safe storage of radioactive  
waste materials 136,000,000

12 Housing construction for federal organs and  
federal organizations 250,000,000

2. Funds established under no 12, item 1 of this resolution will be used  
as follows:

--233,800,000 dinars for carrying out the Program for the purchase of  
apartments for the needs of federal organs from 1984-88, and

--16,200,000 dinars for payment of annuities in accordance with an agree-  
ment concerning credit for housing construction, used from 1975-1979,  
which was concluded by the Federal Secretariat for Justice and Organiza-  
tion of the Federal Administration.

3. This Resolution goes into effect eight days after appearing in  
SLUZBENI LIST SFRJ.

SFRY Assembly

AS No 333

Belgrade 27 December 1983

President, SFRY Assembly

Vojo Srzentic (signed)

President, Federal Chamber

Asilan Fazilu (signed)

DECISION ON 1984 JOINT FOREIGN EXCHANGE POLICY

Belgrade SLUZBENI LIST SFRJ in Serbo-Croatian No 70, 30 Dec 83  
pp 2062-2069

[Text] Decision Concerning Joint Foreign Exchange Policy of Yugoslavia  
for 1984

On the basis of article 281, paragraph 1, item 5 of the Constitution of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, in connection with article 19, paragraph 2, and article 24, paragraph 1 of the Law Concerning Foreign Exchange Operation and Credit Relations with Foreign Countries (SLUZBENI LIST SFRJ No 15 1977, No 61 1982, No 77 1982, and No 34 1983), the SFRY Assembly, at a meeting of the Chamber of Republics and Provinces, 27 December 1983, passed a Decision Concerning Joint Foreign Exchange Policy of Yugoslavia for 1984.

I. Joint Foreign Exchange Policy

1. Joint foreign exchange policy of Yugoslavia is determined and coordinated by the directions and manner of activity of all domestic residents in the area of economic relations with foreign countries. The basic goal of this policy in 1984 is the realization of the projected balance of payments for Yugoslavia and the projected foreign exchange of Yugoslavia for 1984, which are the integral parts of this decision.

The joint foreign exchange policy of Yugoslavia for 1984 will be carried out in such a way as to facilitate above all the satisfaction of financial obligations of all legal entities to foreign countries, as well as those of the country as a whole, and to guarantee the anticipated level of production in the country in the sector which is dependent upon the import and export of goods and services and foreign exchange for necessary general and mutual needs.

Measures for implementing joint foreign exchange policy of Yugoslavia for 1984 will provide for the creation of the conditions and the greater motivation for realizing as much foreign exchange influx as possible and the manner of directing foreign exchange outflow, in accordance with the proportions of the anticipated projected balance of payments and foreign exchange balance, according to volume and purpose. The goals of joint foreign exchange policy of Yugoslavia for 1984 will be:



1. a significant increase in foreign exchange influx from export of goods and services (an increase of approximately 20 percent from the convertible currency markets) by providing the appropriate amount of production for export, by improving the quality of products and services for export, by reducing expenses and by providing lasting profit motivations for export in comparison to disposal on the domestic market;
2. maintenance of the current liquidity of the country, along with the timely payment of all obligations to foreign countries and maintenance of the level of convertible foreign exchange reserves at a sum equal to half-month payments;
3. the guarantee of the import of material for reproduction first of all for the needs of production for export and the import of supplies absolutely necessary to the population, along with the limitation of the import of equipment;
4. a reduction in the level of protection for domestic production in order for it to adapt faster to world market conditions;
5. maintenance of the real exchange rate of the dinar compared to other currencies for the sake of economic interest in exports;
6. reduction in the level of indebtedness of the country, along with retaining a nominal amount of debt to foreign countries at approximately the same level for 1983.

#### Policy for Promoting the Export of Goods and Services

2. Measures of economic policy will provide for a much greater increase in the export of goods and services, especially to the convertible currency regions. The fundamental instrument of providing lasting profit motivations for the organizations of associated labor which earn foreign exchange income by the export of goods and the performance of services in foreign countries will be the real rate of exchange of the dinar.

The return of customs duties and other fees, as well as other forms of incentives will be carried out on the basis of the self-management agreement concerning the stimulation of foreign exchange influx, which will be concluded in the Interest Community of Yugoslavia for Economic Relations with Foreign Countries;

With this agreement, export oriented organizations of associated labor will be freed of those expenses which burden production intended for the domestic market. The basis for settling the accounts for return of money and for stimulative measures will be established on the basis of the current rate of exchange of the dinar. Besides this, other stimulative measures will be: return of a portion of freight charges paid, return of a portion of the expenses paid out for tourist and business

advertising, subsidizing the export of agricultural products and others, and still more efforts to ease the burden of expenses in the cost of products exported or of services performed abroad.

The system of dinar stimulative measures for exports in 1984 will be based on these fundamental principles:

1. that its essential determinations are permanent in nature;
2. that it insures complementary functioning of the policy of the rate of exchange of the dinar and the policy of dinar stimulative measures;
3. that it guarantees a balance between export and import rates of exchange;
4. that it will not be disjointed in a large number of instruments, but that it will be combined into a few instruments which achieve the best result;
5. sub-item 5, item 2 was published in the SLUZHBI LIST--Confidential Party Paper;
6. that the sources of funds for stimulating exports are provided at the same time that the Budget of the Federation for 1984 is passed, before the concluding of the self-management agreement or the establishment of the instruments for stimulating exports in volume which will guarantee that the stimulative effect will be implemented immediately after the realization of foreign exchange influx in accordance with regulations in effect.

The realization of foreign exchange income will also be stimulated by other measures of economic policy, especially by measures of development policy, credit-monetary policy, by a policy of taxes and fees, by return of customs duties, and others.

The procedures connected with the issuing, settlement, payment, and usage of dinar-denominated checks of the National Bank of Yugoslavia will be simplified.

More favorable conditions will be created in the greater interest of tourist organizations of associated labor when services are paid for with foreign currency-denominated checks.

Increased profit motivation for organizations of associated labor for export will be provided by all the measures of economic policy as a whole.

Increased foreign exchange influx from tourist services will be stimulated by, among other things, the use of dinar-denominated checks from the National Bank of Yugoslavia and by the use of discount gasoline coupons for foreigners.

Funds for stimulating exports in 1984 will be provided by setting aside part of the revenues from customs duties and other import fees in an amount which will be provided for by the Decision Concerning the Establishment of Revenues from Customs Duties and Other Import Fees, a job which in 1984 is being given to the Interest Community of Yugoslavia for Economic Relations with Foreign Countries.

Republics and autonomous provinces will stimulate exports with their own measures in accordance with the basic criteria which will be established in the Interest Community of Yugoslavia for Economic Relations with Foreign Countries.

In order to advance the exchange of foreign trade with developing countries, the export of goods to those countries will be stimulated and exports will be carried out on the basis of high-level and long-term forms of economic collaboration with these countries.

Paragraph 13, item 2 was published in SFRY SLUZBENI LIST--Confidential Party Paper.

For the export of goods and services on credit, the necessary dinar-denominated funds will be guaranteed through the Yugoslav Bank for International Economic Collaboration. The engagement of funds for financing production for export and for financing exports in an amount which provides increased foreign exchange influx in 1984 will be directed by credit-monetary policy.

If, during 1984, organizations of associated labor, at the end of any three-month period, within their associative and connective configurations, realize a growth rate of exports above the growth rate anticipated in this decision, they can keep the increased foreign exchange income on this basis after setting aside a portion of the foreign exchange in the spirit of article 69b and 69f of the Law Concerning Foreign Exchange Operation and Credit Relations with Foreign Countries, and mutually distribute it for payment of their own reproduction needs, equipment, and other obligations to foreign countries.

The Interest Community of Yugoslavia for Economic Relations with Foreign Countries will establish whether the conditions have been satisfied for keeping the increased foreign exchange income, for every associative and connective configuration, for the last quarter up to the 15th day in the following quarter.

#### Policy of Imports

3. Import policy in 1984 will serve to revitalize production, primarily in order to bring about the export of goods and services to the convertible currency market, as well as bring about production for supplying the domestic market with absolutely essential goods.

Because of the encumbered foreign liquidity of the country, the most necessary imports will be focused upon, and the possibilities for imports from the convertible currency regions by organizations of associated labor will be contingent upon actual exports, above all upon increased exports to the convertible currency areas. Payment for imports from the convertible currency regions will be reconciled with convertible foreign currency income earned.

Raw materials and material for reproduction which is intended for production to be exported to the convertible currency regions will have priority regarding imports and payment, as will the import of raw materials and finished products of vital importance for supplying the population in accordance with the social agreement.

In order to insure rational use of foreign currency for the import of raw materials and material for reproduction, export programs will be drawn up in public associations and in the Economic Council of Yugoslavia which should contain the regional policy for exports, the dynamics and structure of exports, and the needs for the imports of absolutely essential raw materials and material for reproduction so that production for achieving these programs can be organized. More rational import of raw materials and material for reproduction, both when there are no available domestic raw materials and materials for reproduction in price, quality, and delivery schedules do not correspond to the demands of export production, will be provided by self-management agreements of organizations of associated labor within and between public associations, and also within other forms of connecting organizations of associated labor.

At the same time as these programs are being worked out by self-management agreements, organizations of associated labor which are the bearers of export programs and organizations of associated labor which are producers of raw materials and materials for reproduction will anticipate supplies and the more rational use of raw materials and materials for reproduction from domestic sources, and their contribution to the joint realization of foreign exchange influx will be established.

Programs of production and export of food and agricultural products in 1984, in accordance with the production and consumption balance of these products, will anticipate the manner and the conditions of providing their export in an amount which will ensure the share of foreign exchange influx necessary for the payment of needs for reproduction, including payment of mature fixed and guaranteed obligations of organizations of associated labor that are producers of these products.

Paragraphs 7 and 8 are published in SFRY SLUZBENI LIST--Confidential Party Paper.

Foreign exchange funds which are set aside on the basis of the regulations of the preceding paragraph are to be transferred to a special account and used for the intentions provided for, and these are: for the payment

of absolutely necessary imports of energy raw materials on the basis of the self-management agreement of organizations of associated labor engaged in the production and traffic of these raw materials, for the needs of the Federation on the basis of directives of organs authorized for carrying out the budget of the Federation, and for foreign exchange compensation on the basis of decisions of the Federal Executive Council by which the export of individual products are protected or limited. Foreign exchange funds set aside for supplementing the foreign exchange reserves of the National Bank of Yugoslavia and for obligations of the National Bank of Yugoslavia go into the foreign exchange reserves of the National Bank of Yugoslavia and are used in the same way as other funds in the foreign exchange reserves. Funds for satisfying fixed and guaranteed obligations are used in accordance with the Law Concerning Payments in Convertible Foreign Currencies, and funds for the needs of the Socialist Republics and the Socialist Autonomous Provinces in accordance with decisions of the authorized organs.

Self-management agreements of organizations of associated labor concluded within the Economic Council of Yugoslavia and the corresponding public associations will establish the intended use of the share of foreign exchange set aside for the import and exploration of energy raw materials and distribute them to individual organizations of associated labor.

For the agreed upon import of goods especially important for supplying the population, besides the sum of \$210 million set aside from the current foreign exchange income, a sum of \$350 million will be provided from the purchase of ready cash in currency exchange offices which are to be transferred to the National Bank of Yugoslavia.

Foreign exchange from the preceding paragraph will be used in accordance with the Social Agreement Concerning the Provision and Usage of Foreign Exchange for the Payment of Priority Import of Certain Products or Raw Materials for Their Production in 1984 on the Unified Yugoslav Market, and these uses are:

- |    |   |               |
|----|---|---------------|
| 1. | for the payment of imported ready-made medicines  | \$25 million  |
| 2. | for the payment of imported materials for production of medicines   | \$80 million  |
| 3. | for the payment of imported materials for the production of medical materials                                 | \$5 million   |
| 4. | for the payment of imported materials for the production of detergents  | \$70 million  |
| 5. | for the payment of imported materials for the production of artificial fertilizers and ready-made fertilizers | \$100 million |



6.	for the payment of imported materials for the production of insecticides	\$30 million
7.	for the payment of imported protein cattle fodder	\$30 million
8.	for the payment of imported spare parts for agricultural machinery, materials for tire production, fan belt production, and the production of tires for agricultural needs	\$10 million
9.	for the payment of imported sugar and sugar beets	\$20 million
10.	for the payment of imported edible oil products and oil-seed	\$50 million
11.	for the payment of imported soya beans in kernel form	\$30 million
12.	for the payment of imported raw coffee	\$50 million
13.	for the payment of the import of absolutely necessary goods in order to prevent the breakdown in the regular supply and in the qualitative improvement of the structure of tourism consumption	\$60 million
	T	\$560 million

The manner of usage and benefit of the funds described in the preceding paragraph are to be established by the Federal Executive Council in a proposal of the Federal Secretariat for Markets and General Economic Affairs, with the collaboration of the appropriate public association.

Organizations of associated labor, which, in accordance with the social agreement cited, are obliged to use the total foreign currency income realized through export for the payment of raw materials and materials for reproduction, are guaranteed an exemption from the obligation of setting aside part of the foreign currency income.

The basis for setting aside a share of foreign exchange from foreign exchange income realized is:

--with matters involving long-term production cooperation with abroad-- the surplus of foreign exchange income above the outflow in accordance with this cooperation;

--with matters involving the performance of investment work abroad--the profit from this work;

--with matters involving intermediation in foreign-market traffic--the profit from this work and of the financial transactions in connection with this work;

--with agency transactions--the agency fee;

--with compensation transactions with foreign countries--the surplus of foreign exchange income in relation to the outflow in accordance with the approved transaction, with that which is generally set aside;

--with agreements concerning insurance and reinsurance of personal property--the excess income over the outflow according to payments out and payments in made in foreign currency from domestic and foreign entities in the country and abroad in accordance with these agreements;

--with agreements concerning the use of goods credits in accordance with article 8 of the Law Concerning the Taking and Use of Certain Goods Credits Abroad in 1983 and 1984--the foreign exchange income above the value of the obligation according to this loan;

--with international agreements in the area of traffic and post, telegraph, and telephone services--the positive difference according to these agreements.

Part of the foreign exchange from the foreign exchange income realized will not be set aside in the following instances:

--with deposits of foreign entities in a domestic organization of associated labor;

--for damage payments from the insurance of basic industrial equipment under construction and in use;

--with local border traffic with neighboring countries;

--with funds which are used from foreign loans;

--with advance payments for the import of equipment and ships and the performance of investment work abroad;

--with outflow of foreign exchange due to bookkeeping error.

For joint needs in republics or autonomous provinces up to 10 percent of the current foreign exchange income of organizations of associated labor will be set aside, or at the most up to a fixed amount as established by action of the authorized organ in the republic or autonomous province.



In order to achieve the goals cited, organizations of associated labor in 1984 need to guarantee more stable conditions of economic operation, in accordance with the Law Concerning Foreign Exchange Operations and Credit Relations with Foreign Countries.

Measures will be taken to facilitate the most necessary imports of equipment from the convertible currency areas in an amount which corresponds to the balance of payments possibilities and which does not disturb carrying out the necessary import of raw materials and materials for reproduction from this area for production and export.

Equipment will be imported in accordance with concluded agreements only if the import was paid for, and approved, on the whole or in part in 1983, after which payment is not carried out.

Agreements on the import of equipment can be concluded on an exceptional basis only if this import guarantees an increase for an export, if it concerns equipment for the needs of organization of associated labor in the energy field, for the exploration of oil and gas, and for mining, if it concerns absolutely necessary medical equipment and equipment for occupational health, equipment which is imported on the basis of the investment of foreign entities in domestic organizations of associated labor, equipment needed to replace that destroyed by natural disasters and by some other higher force, equipment for rebuilding as a result of the earthquake in Bosanska Krajina, reserve parts for the maintenance of investment projects and equipment intended for the needs of science and research institutes.

The import of equipment will also be facilitated, which is being paid for from credits from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and its affiliates, the European Investment Bank, and EUROFINA, and the import of equipment which is being purchased from credits approved for the Socialist Republic of Montenegro for rebuilding the damage created by the catastrophic earthquake.

As a rule, equipment from the convertible currency areas will be imported on credit and with the conditions that such equipment cannot be purchased in this country, with approximately the same (credit) conditions.

Organizations of associated labor can make advance payments from the share of foreign exchange which belongs to them based on accepted needs of social reproduction for the import of equipment and spare parts for investment maintenance up to a level of 10 percent of the publicly accepted needs of reproduction, so established, for 1984.

Within the policy of indebtedness agreed upon in 1984, the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo will be able to import, on an exceptional basis, specific types of equipment and spare parts on credit which are not produced in this country and which are intended for the completion and maintenance of vital projects in the areas of the electrical industry,

non-ferrous metallurgy, and manufacturing capacity which are built by our association of labor and resources, the imports of which will contribute to the production of goods for export.

Within the policy of indebtedness in 1984, the economically underdeveloped republics and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, in accordance with the regime of imports established by joint foreign exchange policy, will be able to import specific equipment and spare parts, which are not produced in this country, for projects which are brought about by the association of labor and resources on the basis of shares of the permanent resources of the funds of the federation intended for association.

Relief from tariffs will be guaranteed for the import of specific equipment and spare parts which are not produced in this country for projects which are brought about by the association of labor and resources in the economically underdeveloped republics and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo.

Ships and aircraft will be imported on the basis of mortgage loans only with the condition that the net foreign exchange income realized through their use is enough to make the loan payment. Advance payments and other current payments in accordance with these loans must fluctuate within the range of funds intended for the import of equipment according to projections of the balance of payments and the foreign exchange balance. In following the implementation of the balance of payments projections, only advances and mortgage loan payments will be stated as the value of the import.

Greater possibilities for importing equipment from countries with whom the clearing method of payment and the import of equipment by provisional import have been agreed upon will be used, in accordance with regulations which are in effect.

In order to supply the domestic market on a regular basis with certain consumer goods, the import of these goods will be regulated by special resolution within the amount provided for in the projections of the balance of payments and the foreign exchange balance. The provision of foreign currency for the payment of imported consumer goods of vital importance for supplying the domestic market and our citizens will be regulated by the Social Agreement Concerning the Guarantee and Usage of Foreign Exchange for Payment of Priority Imports of Certain Products or Raw Materials for Their Production.

For the sake of more complete utilization of our existing production capacity and greater stability in transacting business, compensation transactions with abroad, imports for the sake of exports, export transactions with developing countries with payment in goods, local border traffic, intermediation, grafting, etc., will be facilitated.

Compensation transactions will be approved, as a rule, only for the export of those goods which, along with other conditions, cannot be disposed of in foreign markets, along with the condition that only raw materials and materials for reproduction can be imported in accordance with these transactions, or that these transactions are carried out in accordance with the agreement concerning the supply of the domestic market with products of special significance.

Moreover, transactions with partners from developing countries and from certain other countries with whom the total exchange, in accordance with concluded international agreements, keeps to a one-to-one ratio, will have priority.

Compensation transactions with partners from other countries from the convertible currency regions can vary up to a level of 10 percent of the total exchange value of trade with these markets.

The export of agricultural and food products as a part of compensation transactions will be approved only by organizations of associated labor in the agricultural industry, for the sake of solving supply problems of the most important materials for reproduction in the production of food or for providing greater food exports and better supply of the domestic market.

The volume of the exchange of goods by local border traffic with neighboring countries, which is performed in accordance with international agreements with these countries without customs duties, can vary to as much as 15 percent of the total goods exchange with the country in question.

In order to advance economic collaboration with developing countries within the scope of the Economic Council of Yugoslavia, public associations, and sections for the advancement of economic collaboration with individual countries, organizations of associated labor will be directed to purchase raw materials and materials for reproduction which are produced in developing countries, from those countries.

The purchase of raw materials and materials for reproduction from developing countries will be encouraged by the appropriate economic measures as a part of credit-monetary, tariff, extra-tariff, tax, and import policy.

Paragraph 39, item 3 has been published in SFRY SLUZHBI LIST--Confidential Party Paper.

In accordance with the regulations of article 69, item 8 of the Law Concerning Foreign Currency Operation and Credit Relations with Foreign Countries, organizations of associated labor which export to this area will be guaranteed priority for receiving supplies of raw materials and materials for reproduction, which are imported from this region, for their reproduction needs.

## Policies for Protecting Domestic Production

4. Restrictions in payments from convertible currency areas will reduce the positive effect of protective policies, which will be expressed only after the alleviation of these restrictions.

Protection of domestic production by a regime of goods will be carried out on the basis of the Long-Term Program for Regulating Exports and Imports. This program establishes the basic directions and goals of protection, production regions, areas and activities, and the criteria and measures for regulating the regime of export and import of goods and services. On the basis of these criteria and measures, organizations of associated labor will continue to be as consistent as possible in carrying out, by self-management agreements, the regime of goods by classifying goods into individual forms of export and import, begun last year. In the execution of these protective measures, organizations of associated labor will guarantee on a more consistent basis the protection of those goods whose increased production will facilitate an improvement in the production structures within the country and more stable relationships on the domestic market, and all this in order to create conditions for greater export on long-term bases. With these protective measures, the greater influence of foreign productiveness on domestic competitive ability should also be insured, so that under these conditions domestic production can develop and increase its productivity as fully as possible. By protecting services which are offered by organizations of associated labor to foreign entities, more favorable conditions for the development of organizations of associated labor from the area of service activities will be insured so that these organizations can become as competitive as possible on the world market.

In the area of tariff protectionist policy the function of tariffs as instruments of development and selective protection will be strengthened even further. Work on revising the Customs Tariffs will be accelerated, as well as work on coordinating the level of customs burden in order to provide the further technological development and rational protection of domestic production on a selective basis, in accordance with agreed upon development policy. Regarding the high level of protection which, among other things, helps the development of manufacturing capacities on the basis of imported components, often inadequately founded on economic criteria, measures will be taken to reduce the range of protective tariffs between basic industry and the manufacturing industry, and to eliminate the effects of tariffs in cases in which they do not function to protect domestic production. The tax burden on domestic and imported goods will be equalized and protective tariffs for products for which a transition is being made to a free pricing policy will be reduced.

The following measures will be taken in the area of customs policy:

1. The level of tariff burden will be changed, which will mitigate the effects of protecting the manufacturing industry;

2. The regulations which refer to the obligation of paying tariffs, and which provide unjustified concessions, will be revoked.

On the import side, together with changes in the level of the exchange rate of the dinar, the level of special import fees will be checked which will be synchronized with incentive measures attached to exports.

During the first quarter of 1984, the system of sliding tariffs for the import of certain agricultural and food products will be examined.

Protective tariff and extra-tariff measures will create more favorable conditions for importing goods intended for production for export to convertible currency markets and more favorable conditions for the import of energy raw materials, raw materials for the production of mineral fertilizers, and insecticides.

#### Dinar Exchange Rate Policy

5. In order to stimulate exports and the influx of foreign exchange, maintain the competitiveness of domestic products and services on the foreign market, realize a surplus in the current balance of payments, improve foreign liquidity and maintain the country's foreign indebtedness within the planned limits, it will be necessary to conduct a policy of a unified and real exchange rate for the dinar in 1984.

In accordance with a policy of a real exchange rate for the dinar, export incentives and protective policies will be adjusted.

During January 1984, a methodology for following and adjusting the rate of exchange of the dinar will be verified.

Paragraph 4, item 5 is published in SFRY SLUJBENI LIST--Confidential Party Paper.

In order to maintain a stable real exchange rate for the dinar a policy will be developed and a program established to protect the real value of the domestic currency, in accordance with the corresponding elements of the anti-inflation program, and especially keeping in mind that a real exchange rate is only one of the elements of the competitiveness of our economy.

Protective policy for the dinar will also include other necessary measures of economic policy and changes in the mechanisms of the economic system which were partly provided for in the Resolution for 1984, and in the plan of realizing the first stage of the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization.



Paragraphs 7 to 10, item 5, are published in SFRY SLUZHBI LIST--Confidential Party Paper.

The National Bank of Yugoslavia will inform the Federal Executive Council about problems with the rate of exchange and will propose the appropriate measures for achieving the established policy.

The Federal Executive Council will present a report to the Parliament of Yugoslavia on a quarterly basis concerning the implementation of the dinar exchange rate policy.

#### Policy of Foreign Exchange Reserves and Foreign Liquidity

6. Because of the restricted use of credit from foreign countries and the limited possibilities for increasing the current foreign exchange influx from the export of goods and services, measures will be taken in 1984 to use the available foreign exchange realized through export of goods and services, as well as the foreign exchange obtained from foreign loans, in an extremely rational manner and for making the most necessary payments to foreign countries.

The total convertible foreign currency reserves, made up of the foreign currency reserves which are managed by the National Bank of Yugoslavia and the foreign currency reserves which are in the accounts of banks authorized to carry out intermediary payment operations and credit transactions with foreign countries, will be maintained at an average of the approximate amount which corresponds to the average half-month payment in convertible foreign exchange during 1984, and by the end of the year they will be increased even above that level.

Convertible foreign exchange reserves which are managed by the National Bank of Yugoslavia will be used to intervene in the foreign exchange market in order to maintain liquidity in international payments only on an exceptional basis, and they will be used in order to bridge short-term discrepancies between current foreign exchange influx and outflow with individual banks. The temporary use of foreign exchange from foreign exchange reserves managed by the National Bank of Yugoslavia will be returned to the foreign exchange reserves within established periods of time.

The execution of the Law Concerning Foreign Exchange Operation and Credit Relations with Foreign Countries and the Law Concerning Payments in Convertible Foreign Exchange, as well as other appropriate measures, will insure that the funds of the current foreign exchange income which belong to legal public entities are above all used for settling mature fixed and guaranteed obligations to foreign countries and that the flows of current influx and outflow of foreign exchange are dynamically brought into accord, along with the full responsibility of organizations of associated labor and business banks for the regular satisfaction of these obligations. Conditions for the timely satisfaction of foreign exchange obligations in accordance with the basis of international obligations and conventions will be provided.

At the beginning of 1984, the conditions for the operation of an organized, unified Yugoslav market in accordance with the Law concerning Foreign Exchange Operation and Credit Relations with Foreign Countries will be provided for.

In accordance with the Law concerning Foreign Exchange Operation and Credit Relations with Foreign Countries and the Law concerning Payments in Convertible Foreign Exchange, special records concerning the necessary amounts of foreign exchange for settling fixed and guaranteed obligations will be provided for as part of the arrangements for the influx and outflow of foreign exchange of authorized banks for 1984. The arrangements for the influx and outflow will be periodically revised in accordance with the implementation of the balance of payments and the foreign exchange balance.

The National Bank of Yugoslavia will intervene at interbank meetings of the foreign exchange market for certain intentions, established by the Federal Executive Council. Interventions of the National Bank of Yugoslavia for the payment of imported energy raw materials, the payment of federation obligations in foreign countries, and for other intentions for which foreign exchange has been provided by setting it aside in a special account at the National Bank of Yugoslavia, will be performed up to the amount of foreign exchange collected for these intentions. If the foreign exchange funds set aside at the National Bank of Yugoslavia for an intended use are not enough for intervention in order to settle a payment obligation to a foreign country, the Federal Executive Council will make a decision concerning the possible temporary use of foreign exchange reserves for this intention, and will report to the Parliament of the SFRY regarding this matter at the same time.

The National Bank of Yugoslavia will report to the Federal Executive Council and the Parliament of the SFRY every month concerning the interventions it has made on the foreign exchange market.

#### Policy of Credit Relations with Foreign Countries

7. Basic and other organizations of associated labor and other legal public entities can obligate themselves in a foreign country or can use credits in a foreign country on the basis of the uniform criteria concerning indebtedness which was established by the Interest Community of Yugoslavia for Economic Relations with Foreign Countries, in collaboration with republic and province communities, along with the consent of the Federal Executive Council. Basic and other organizations of associated labor and other legal public entities have the right to indebtedness in a foreign country and to approval of credit to a foreign country up to a fixed level established by the guaranteed credit potential of authorized banks, within the limit provided for by the projection of the balance of payments and foreign exchange balance of Yugoslavia, especially keeping in mind the amount of indebtedness of the subjects, the possibility of the foreign exchange payment of existing and new credits and the level of indebtedness of the country.

The level of indebtedness to foreign countries in 1984, measured by the relationship of payments and interest to the total of foreign exchange influx, will be reduced by increased foreign exchange influx, while the total debt of the country to foreign countries will be maintained at approximately the same level.

In order to guarantee the timely satisfaction of credit obligations for every foreign debt, credit capability must be established and the necessary guarantees for returning the loan must be provided for. Debt in a foreign country will be undertaken above all on the basis of mutual collaboration of organizations of associated labor which guarantee the implementation of exports which will aid them in returning the foreign credits along with their coordinated plans and association of labor and resources.

With the construction of projects in which foreign resources are to be used for financing, special attention must be devoted to an evaluation of the profitability of the project, which means that, among other things, the sales potential of the product and international competition in the product area of the new project must be verified.

The following conditions are provided for indebtedness in foreign countries, in an amount established by the projected balance of payments and foreign exchange balance for Yugoslavia for 1984:

1. the closing of loans with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Financial Corporation, the European Investment Bank, EUROFIME, and with international and national financial institutes will be facilitated by the intermediation of the Fund for Financing. Increased Employment in the economically underdeveloped and distinctly migration-oriented provinces of the SFRY;
2. finance credits can only be used for the country's foreign exchange liquidity needs, except for credits obtained by intermediation of the Fund for Financing Increased Employment;
3. for projects, where this is possible, in which the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Financial Corporation, and the European Investment Bank participate in the financing, supplemental financial resources for the construction of priority projects will be provided for by cofinancing on the international capital market, with the condition that the credit beneficiaries insure regular payment;
4. banks authorized to deal with foreign countries will incur indebtedness in a foreign country on a short-term basis when there is a dynamic discrepancy between influx and outflow.

The National Bank of Yugoslavia, in collaboration with the Association of Banks of Yugoslavia, will work out in detail the criteria for the use of short-term credits; in addition, the foreign indebtedness must be reconciled with the needs of the country's total liquidity and of the policy of foreign exchange reserves;



5. within the structure of foreign indebtedness, provided for by the balance of payments and the foreign exchange balance of Yugoslavia, priority in debt shall go for the import of materials for reproduction especially for the needs of export-oriented businesses, and for the further use of existing or possible new credits for the multi-year financing of imports of materials for reproduction, with the condition that the beneficiaries can guarantee payment of those credits by export in the period of one year;

6. equipment may be imported on credit in order to complete projects which increase production of goods and services for export to the convertible currency market or which are a rational substitute for a necessary import, within the amount provided for by the projected balance of payments and foreign exchange balance of Yugoslavia.

Credit for goods in a foreign country in 1984 will be used so that the credit beneficiaries must guarantee the highest level of production possible with the engagement of domestic organizations of associated labor, the optimal use of domestic resources, especially domestic raw materials, and as large a share of production as possible of the highest stages of processing for the sake of production of goods and services intended for export to the convertible currency areas.

#### Policy of Balance-of-Payments and Foreign-Exchange-Balance Restrictions

8. Balance-of-payment and foreign-exchange-balance restrictions from 1983 will continue to be used in 1984, and, according to need, temporary measures provided for by the Law concerning Foreign Exchange Operation and Credit Relations with Foreign Countries will be prescribed.

In order to reduce the outflow of foreign exchange and the removal of dinars from the country, restrictions in connection with making deposits and the import of goods by a foreign citizen will be in force even longer.

Restrictions in payments in convertible foreign exchange, which were introduced by a special law in 1983, will also be retained in 1984 as the major form of restriction in economic relations with foreign countries.

In cases when fixed and guaranteed obligations to foreign countries are not satisfied, permits for operations with foreign countries and the use of dinar credits will be partially restricted or completely removed for organizations of associated labor and their banks.

Management of foreign exchange will be limited in organizations of associated labor in the following ways:

1. temporarily--for satisfying fixed and guaranteed obligations of other entities in the country;

2. permanently--for established intentions, with the obligatory setting aside of part of foreign exchange income;

3. intentional--for making payments in the anticipated balance-of-payments amounts according to categories and dynamics, except for payments intended for export production.

The National Bank of Yugoslavia, in cases in which it is authorized by law to control and approve all payments to foreign countries, will carry out, by special instructions, in a unified manner, measures for restricting payments.

The positions of the balance of payments, which are subject to restrictions by official decree, will be: import of goods, expenditures for services, use of credit, and the financing of foreign countries.

The import of goods and payments will be reconciled with revenues obtained, or, foreign exchange influx, in 1984, in order to avoid greater reduction of foreign exchange reserves.

The projected balance of payments of Yugoslavia for 1984 and the projected foreign exchange balance of Yugoslavia for 1984 are published in SFRY SLUZBENI LIST--Confidential Party Paper.

9. This decision goes into effect 1 January 1984.

The SFRY Assembly

Belgrade, 27 December 1983

President, SFRY Assembly, Vojo Srzentic (signed)

President, Chamber of Republics and Provinces, Antun Bubic (signed)

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## JANUARY-NOVEMBER 1983 OIL IMPORT FIGURES

Belgrade PRIVREDNI PREGLED in Serbo-Croatian 16 Dec 83 p 3

[Article by Milorad Urosevic: "The Privileged and the Dependent; Eleven-Month Figures For Oil Imports"]

[Text] Of the total 8.178 million tons of crude oil imported, two-fifths were purchased in convertible-currency markets and three-fifths in clearing markets. Kosovo had two times as many exports in the clearing markets than imports, and Serbia, without the provinces, had 127 percent more exports; the former obtained "not a liter" from this source for its needs, and the latter only 37 percent. Bosnia-Hercegovina, Macedonia, and Slovenia were in a much better position.

The import of energy raw materials, including coking coal, naphtha, and naphtha derivatives, is the greatest burden on the Yugoslav economy as a whole. All of reproduction is very much dependent upon these raw materials, not only expanded reproduction, but simple reproduction, as well as the existence of the majority of households, working people, and citizens. This is especially true at this time, when, because of very low river levels, the production of electricity depends on thermoelectric power to an ever-increasing extent--both on plants using coal, as well as on many built to use crude oil as a power-generating fuel. When one adds to this usage the quite large number of apartments heated with the help of heating oil, as well as those placing a heavy burden on electrical energy with the use of thermoaccumulation furnaces, then it is apparent that this dependence is becoming increasingly pronounced.

According to the Federal Bureau of Statistics, the import of these three products for the period 1 January to 21 November--the period for which detailed information has now been made available--totaled 149.8 billion dinars, which is 22.8 percent of total imports, or 28.2 percent of exports for the same period. When one considers that the import of crude oil alone came to 121.95 dinars, which is 82 percent of the import value of these three products, and 23 percent of the value of total exports, or 18.6 percent of imports for the same period, then the very frequent "haggling" over who contributes more and who less to the supply of foreign currency is understandable.

The following table provides relevant data which above all should help business people in perceiving the actual relationship and in drawing conclusions.

Table. Oil Imports For Republics and Provinces For the Period 1 January-21 November 1983

Republika - pokrajina	(2) Ukupni uvoz				(3) Od toga			
	(4) količina		(5) vrednost		(6) konvertibilnog područja		(7) klirinškog područja	
	(8) 000 tona	%	(9) 000 dinara	%	(10) 000 tona	(11) % od ukupnog	(10) 000 tona	(11) % od ukupnog
SFRJ (12)	8.178	100,0	121.954	100,0	3.291	40,8	4.887	59,8
- Bosna i Hercegovina	1.595	19,5	23.827	19,5	353	22,1	1.242	77,9
- Crna Gora	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Hrvatska	2.012	24,6	29.275	24,5	1.175	58,4	837	41,6
- Makedonija	915	11,2	13.777	11,3	268	29,3	647	70,7
- Slovenija	501	6,1	7.137	5,9	183	36,5	318	63,5
- Srbija bez teritorija pokrajina	1.002	12,3	15.614	12,8	630	62,9	372	37,1
- Kosovo	29	0,4	499	0,4	29	100,0	-	-
- Vojvodina	1.693	20,7	24.722	20,3	653	38,6	1.040	61,4
- FEDERACIJA	429	5,2	6.505	5,3	-	-	429	100,0

Key:

1. Republic-Province
2. Total imports
3. Division of imports
4. Quantity
5. Value
6. From convertible markets
7. From clearing markets
8. Tons 100's
9. Dinars 100's
10. In tons 100's
11. % of total
12. SFRY
  - Bosnia
  - Montenegro
  - Croatia
  - Macedonia
  - Slovenia
  - Serbia without territory of provinces
  - Kosovo
  - Vojvodina
  - Federation

When examining the data in the table, one should keep in mind that, for practical purposes, naphtha is imported by organizations of associated labor which are engaged in its refinement, or by refineries. These refining organizations are located in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Croatia, Macedonia, and Vojvodina. The other social-political communities, which are supplied by these refineries, provide the appropriate share of foreign currency. (Because of this, the title of the table is "Oil Imports For Republics and

Provinces," and not "Imports of Individual Republics and Provinces".) This does not really change the picture of the participation of each one in both total imports and provision of funds, and in relationships concerning individual currency markets, where the greatest differences and illogical situations appear.

In other words, one would expect the percentage of imported oil distributed to each republic and province to equal the percentage of foreign currency that each paid into the total account. Only Bosnia-Herzegovina and Kosovo have a "clear account" in this regard, with 19.4 percent and 10.4 percent respectively in both quantity received and foreign currency paid. Croatia and Macedonia provide 0.1 percent more foreign exchange than they receive in supply. Serbia, without the provinces, had a 0.5 percent larger share in the distribution of imported quantities than in the provision of foreign currency, while Slovenia had a share 0.2 percent larger in the distribution of quantity than in the provision of currency, and Vojvodina's share in the distribution of supply was 0.4 percent greater than its contribution to foreign currency. At first glance one might consider these numbers to be "trifles," but considering that one percent is equivalent to 1.219 billion dinars, one can in no way underestimate or ignore these amounts.

The discrepancies in the allotments of individual republics and provinces with regard to currency markets is even greater and unjustified. One would expect that a social-political community which directed its exports predominantly to the convertible currency markets would also import the greatest amount of energy raw materials from that area--in this case, naphtha--and vice-versa. However, the situation is exactly the opposite. and the Serbian Economic Council has warned of this on many occasions--with complete justification, judging from the data--but without results. Experts from the institute warned that the problem involves behavior which is based on the stronger republics having their way, and this is indicated by the data in the table.

Thus, 40.8 percent of total oil imports came from the convertible currency markets (from where it is relatively more difficult to obtain foreign currency). Kosovo and Serbia, without the provinces, received less of the distribution from the clearing markets than the others. For example, even though Kosovo covered imports by exports in this market by only 38.6 percent, and Serbia, without the provinces, by 81 percent, the former obtained all its naphtha from the convertible region, and the latter 62.9 percent, while Slovenia covered 96 percent of imports with exports in this market, and took away only 36.5 percent of the naphtha it needed from here. Only Croatia, among those not mentioned, acquired more naphtha from this currency region than the Yugoslav average, and Bosnia-Herzegovina had much less. Vojvodina and Macedonia had somewhat less than the average. These three all have refineries.

On the other hand, even though Kosovo covered imports with exports in the clearing market by 193.3 percent, it obtained "not a liter" of oil from this source. Serbia, without the provinces, had 127 dinars of export for every 100 dinars of import in this market, but it obtained only 37 percent of

naphtha for its needs from this area. However, Slovenia, in covering its imports by exports in the clearing market, received 63.5 percent of its oil from this source. Bosnia-Hercegovina, Macedonia, and Vojvodina also received the bulk of their oil from this area.

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## CROATIAN ENERGY PLANS TO 1990 DISCUSSED

Belgrade PRIVREDNI PREGLED in Serbo-Croatian 26 Jan 84 p 4

[Article by J. Grubic: "Dependence Upon Many Factors; New Energy Projects In Croatia to 1990"]

[Text] Are there to be only 5 generating stations with a total of 650 megawatts? Natural gas must play a more significant role. There are prospects of having liquid fuels playing a decreased role in the energy consumption structure.

In the three years of the current middle-planning period, there has been no new construction starts on any really significant energy project in the Socialist Republic of Croatia.

It has now been estimated in the authorized republic organ and in the General Association of Energetics, that satisfying increased consumption of electrical energy up to 1985 at the average rate of 3.7 percent a year, and in the next five-year period at a rate of 4.5 percent a year, can be attained by completing the construction this year of the Obrovac hydroelectric plant, with 276 megawatt capacity, and the Osijek thermoelectric power plant with a capacity of 45 megawatts. Later, there will be the completion of the final stage of construction of the Plomin II thermoelectric plant with 210 megawatts, and the Djale hydroelectric plant on the Cetina (with 20 megawatts), and the Dubrava near Cakovec (81 megawatts), all of which should be in operation by 1988, or 1989. In addition, preparatory work is scheduled to begin on the Capraelijski and Lepenica water storage areas, on the Brodarci hydroelectric power level, and on several smaller hydroelectric plants, which will be finished by the end of this decade.

It is especially important to begin construction of a second nuclear power plant in Prevlaka (500 megawatts) together with the Socialist Republic of Slovenia, and that it be ready for operation by 1993. We are also concerned, of course, about transmission projects, those which must be completed, and new ones, and then about the construction of a dispatching center for the electrical industry. We are also concerned with studies and research work, and with replacements for old energy projects, etc. According to optimistic calculations, it will be necessary to guarantee a total of over 30 billion dinars for this before 1985, or somewhat less than one-third of the total



investment capital needed for the period (not taking into account approximately 30 billion dinars for the construction of equipment and a network for the distribution of electrical energy.)

However, this does not include everything. The Socialist Republic of Croatia remains dependent on the import of oil, and whether total production in the republic is in balance with its consumption. Natural gas, then, will play a more significant role in the structure of energy consumption. However, the discrepancy between needs and the amount available to be distributed up to 1990 is apparent, even taking into consideration imported gas (around 840 million cubic meters a year).

Together with the increased production of coal in the Istria coal mines for the Plomin II thermoelectric plant, the revitalization of mines in prospective regions of the Socialist Republic of Croatia--primarily in Vojakovacki, Klostar and Bregi near Koprivnica--and the guarantee of supplies (with the association of capital) of coal for the current consumers from mines in the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, there are prospects that the share of liquid fuels in the structure of energy consumption to the end of this decade will decrease. However, this is still uncertain, first of all because it is not possible to replace crude oil with coal in the Rijeka and Sisak thermonuclear plants. In other words, it would be necessary to construct new boilers, to guarantee a supply of coal and to solve the problem of transporting it, and this is quite impractical within the next seven years.

One can add to all of this that the reason for the slow-down in the construction of energy projects is above all in the unsettled economic situation in all energy fields, especially in electrical industry, because of which they cannot guarantee simple reproduction, while some of them even seize funds to be used for development in order to cover operating losses. Therefore, it is necessary to remove depressive, uneconomical prices as soon as possible and establish automatic mechanisms in the price formations of all energy sources on the domestic market, according to price fluctuations on the world market, as well as automatic mechanisms in the regulation of the parity of the dinar with respect to the dollar.

Only in this way, along with the regulated flow of money, can the sources of financing new energy projects be stabilized, and the industry which produces energy equipment be pulled out of the current unenviable situation.

Moreover, as we are in short supply of electrical energy and this energy source cannot be used as a reserve for shortages of others in the energy system, the insistence on using the entire hydroelectric potential of the Drava is obviously justified. It is especially justified in connection with investigating the real possibility for converting approximately 400 boiler installations from crude oil to coal in the energy plants of industrial organizations of associated labor.

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26 March 1984